

REFINERS WARNED OF WASTES; WORLD PETROLEUM OUTPUT CUT

United States and Mexico
Produced 84.3 Per Cent
of Supply in 1924

NEW YORK, March 5.—The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the world's petroleum production in 1924 at 1,013,139,000 barrels, compared with 1,018,900,000 barrels reported by the United States Geological Survey for 1923, a decrease of 5,761,000 barrels or 0.6 per cent.

"The United States produced 714,000,000 barrels in 1924, or 70.5 per cent of the total world production," said the institute's announcement. "In 1923 the United States produced 732,407,000 barrels, or 71.9 per cent of the world production in that year. The United States production in 1924 increased 18,407,000 barrels, or 2.5 per cent.

Figures for Mexico
"Mexico produced 159,887,000 barrels in 1924, or 15.8 per cent of the world production. In 1923 Mexico produced 149,585,000 barrels, or 14.7 per cent of the total production in that year. The decrease for Mexico in 1924 amounted to 9,998,000 barrels, or 6.7 per cent.

"In 1924 the United States and Mexico combined produced 84.3 per cent of the world production, and in 1923, 86.6 per cent.

"Wherever possible 1924 production figures are official final figures or official estimates. In converting the figures of certain countries from tons to barrels, equivalents are stated in United States barrels of 42 gallons, based upon the average specific gravity of the oil of each country. All the figures shown for 1923 are those reported by the U. S. Geological Survey."

Comparison by Years
A comparison of 1923 and 1924 production by countries was set forth in the following table:

	1923	1924
United States	732,407,000	714,000,000
Mexico	149,585,000	159,887,000
Russia	45,182,000	39,156,000
Peru	21,000,000	19,885,000
Dutch East Indies	21,000,000	19,885,000
Romania	13,296,000	10,887,000
Venezuela	9,500,000	4,028,000
India	8,150,000	8,320,000
Portugal	7,812,000	6,898,000
Poland	4,000,000	2,940,000
Sarawak (British)	4,000,000	2,940,000
Borneo	4,000,000	2,940,000
Trinidad	4,284,000	3,051,000
Argentina	2,844,000	2,400,000
Japan	1,600,000	1,780,000
Egypt	1,107,000	1,054,000
Colombia	336,000	402,000
France (Algeria)	336,000	402,000
Germany	336,000	402,000
Canada	100,000	74,000
Italy	33,000	34,000
Algeria	14,000	9,000
China	4,000	4,000
Others	150,000	109,000

HARVARD PROFESSORS GET RESEARCH AWARDS

Twenty-one professors of Harvard University will receive research awards this year under the William F. Milton fund, the university announces. This fund, which yields an annual income of about \$50,000, was established last year from the estate of William F. Milton '88.

Allotments from the fund are at present made for not more than two years and according to the present announcement amount to about \$44,000 for the first year and \$14,000 for the second year.

CAMBRIDGE ELKS ELECT
Cambridge Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, with 800 members out of 2500 voting, last night elected Edward M. Broders exalted ruler.

World News in Brief

Mexico City.—Gen. Eduardo Hay, former Minister to Italy and later to Japan, has arrived here. Announcement is expected soon of his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed Aaron Sienoz.

Topoka.—The Kansas Senate has approved a bill extending the speed limit to 60 miles an hour in the far west prairie counties. The bill applies to counties having a population of 5000 or less.

New York.—New York's Great White Way and the rest of Manhattan, below One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Street, displays 12,228 electric signs tonight, it was shown at the opening of an electric sign exhibit. A total of 1,121,223 lamps are used to keep them illuminated. Restaurants signs lead. There are 231 of them. Barber shops are second, with 904. In seventh place come the theaters, with 522 signs.

Madrid.—The Ministry of Finance in a statement issued yesterday takes an optimistic view of the Spanish financial situation, as compared with last year. The statement says that at the end of February revenues had increased by 3,825,796 pesetas. This was considered most satisfactory in view of the fact that none of the money came from recruits, who no longer own purchase their way out of military duty, a practice which last year brought in more than 5,000,000 pesetas.

Charleston, W. Va.—Howard M. Gore, who relinquished the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture in President Coolidge's Cabinet at noon, March 4, took the oath of office as West Virginia's seventeenth Governor an hour later, and in an inaugural address, pledged his administration to an application of the rule of "right and reason."

Tokyo.—The Itsumikushima, the Japanese battleship which gained glory at the siege of Port Arthur and which has become superannated, is to be converted into a floating hotel.

Sofia.—One of the indications of returning normality in Bulgarian affairs is the resumption of the entertaining of cabinet ministers and foreign diplomats by King Boris. Last winter the King resumed diplomatic dinners on a modest scale for the first time since the World War, and the return to this practice on a larger scale than last year is regarded here as a step in the right direction.

SHATTUCK & JONES
FISH
125 N. B. ST. BOSTON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 5 (Special).—Warning that the American oil industry must avoid overproduction and consequent wastefulness, and a complaint against the Department of Justice's order discontinuing publication of statistics on oil supplies was voiced by F. A. Pielstick, president, at the convention of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association here.

Mr. Pielstick commended The Christian Science Monitor for publishing its recent series of articles on the gasoline situation and declared such effort would lead to the facts on many questions pertaining to the industry. Referring to gasoline prices, he said the market for gasoline for the last 60 days has been an export market, always subject to violent fluctuations. He added:

"The oil industry should be on its guard about this situation. It cannot depend on an export market, which calls for only about 4 per cent of its product. We must mend our ways and not overproduce, whatever the temptation. Overproduction is a waste. When we overproduce, the waste is as genuine as if the product were poured into the ground."

"Remain Beyond Suspicion"
Further, we want to be so clean from anything pertaining to monopolistic control or illegal practice as to remain beyond suspicion. It was for that reason that we were willing to discontinue publication of statistics on oil supplies, at the instance of the Department of Justice.

There is, in fact, no way to avoid waste due to overproduction unless we know what we are doing, yet we now are told we cannot know. We believe our statistical division did some good because it aided us in regulating our output. We have started a weekly bulletin service with figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Mines, but the information it contains is 60 days late, whereas we could have procured it in a week.

Biased reports from Washington have given the wrong impressions of the oil industry and many state legislatures have sought to enact unfavorable legislation. So far we have made our way in very good shape, but we do not know what is going to happen to us. This situation is not the fault of the press or of the public but mainly of the industry itself, which has made information about its operation freely available.

Twelve Investigations Held
The assertion that the oil industry as a whole has not been prosperous in recent years and that oil prices are low compared with those of other commodities was made by

Fayette B. Dow of Washington, D. C., counsel of the association. The oil industry, Mr. Dow said, had not opposed Federal investigation and other inquiries into its workings as he said, had other industries, notably coal and steel. Twelve complete investigations of the industry had been made in the last 10 years, he said. These were made by the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission and other agencies, and no one of them, Mr. Dow maintained, had established evidence of profiteering, price fixing, nor combination in restraint of trade. Exceptions were to be made, he explained, of the findings leading to legal procedure, in reference to cracking processes and the leasing of oil lands.

Question of Price Control
Mr. Dow said in part:

"This much should be noted about gasoline prices. The oil business

Havana.—The Department of Agriculture has announced estimates of this season's sugar crop in Cuba at 4,473,300 tons. The conditions under which the crop is being harvested are exceptionally irregular, making an estimate very difficult, said an official.

Amsterdam.—Queen Wilhelmina will presently find her domain enlarged by 150 acres. The new territory has been annexed from the sea, and the first actual gain of ground as a result of the Zuiderzee drainage operations, according to a report recently issued here. This gigantic undertaking, which deals with an area of 1400 square miles and an estimated expenditure of \$100,000,000, was interrupted by the war, but has since been proceeding slowly at different points.

Tokyo.—The Educational Department proposes to introduce a bill in the present session of the Diet to provide houses for the foreign teachers in the Government schools. There are nearly 100 such instructors, largely American and British, and about \$150,000 will be asked for the housing scheme.

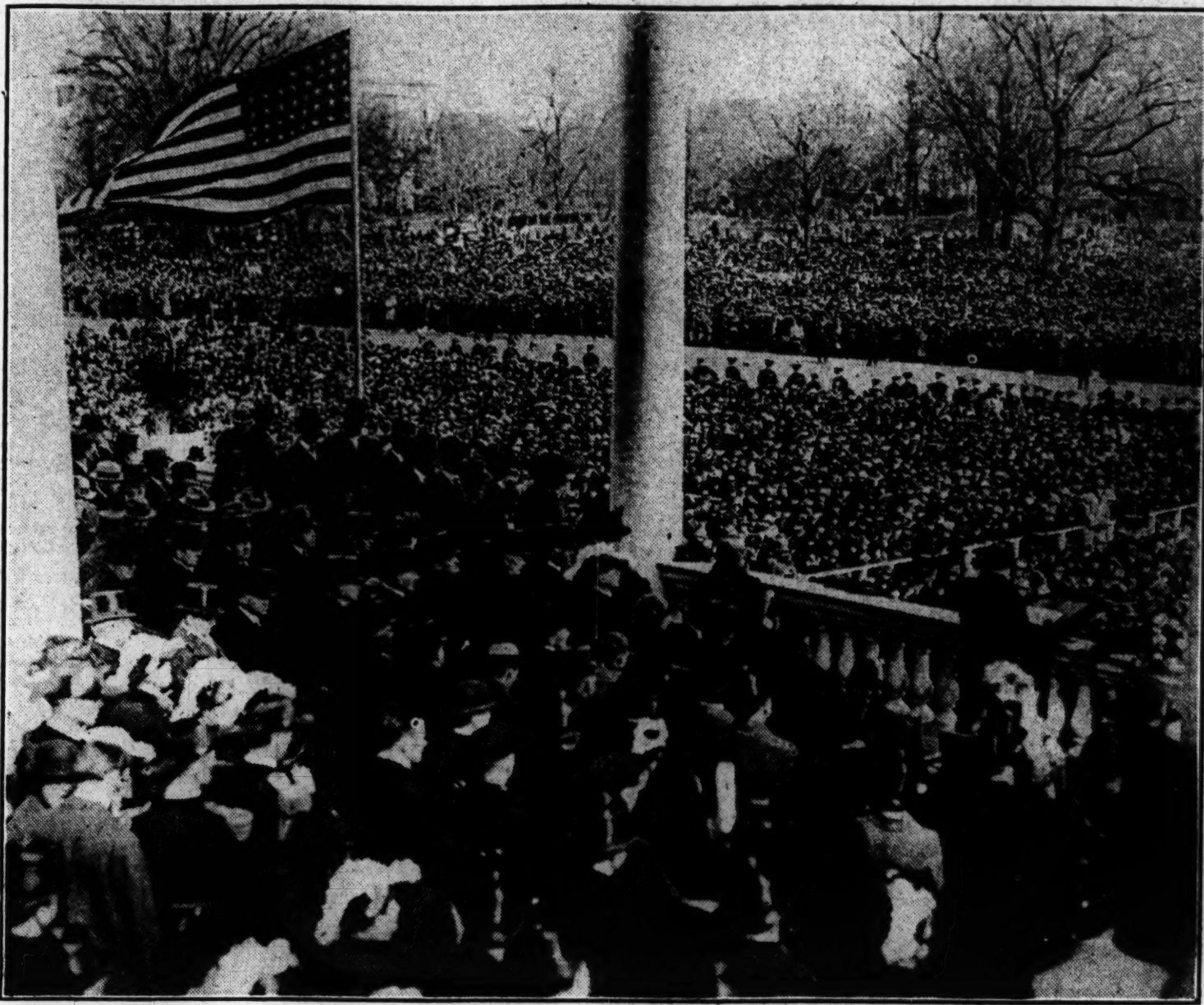
The Hague.—Richard Tobin, American Minister, has been elected and accepted the honorary presidency of the Hemetdale International Spring Flower Show, which convenes on March 13. The same position has also been accepted by the Ministers from Belgium, France, Germany and Great Britain.

Washington.—Everett Sanders of Indiana has been sworn in as secretary to President Coolidge.

Gladiolus Bulbs
Nice assortment of mixed colors.
30 Bulbs for \$1.00
65 Bulbs for 2.00
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President Coolidge's "My Countrymen" Listening to Inaugural Address



On the Platform: Are Supreme Court Justices, Cabinet Members, Diplomats From All Nations, Army and Navy Officials, and Other Dignitaries. Floating Above Everything Else Note the Stars and Stripes.

President Coolidge Credited With 'Refusal to Be Hustled'

(Continued from Page 1)

must be made to pay; give the refineries a price that will enable them to buy crude oil, and they will turn out large quantities of their product. The refineries cut change the gasoline situation in a few weeks. No company or group of companies can control it. In fact, the best guarantee of low-priced gasoline is its advancing prices of gasoline. It is the refineries, not members of Congress, who should watch their step here.

Statistics were cited by Mr. Dow tending to show that oil prices were low compared with those of other commodities. He continued:

"Thirty-one of the leading oil companies in 1921 showed average net profits of only 4 1/2 per cent; in 1922 of 7 1/2 per cent, and in 1923 of 5.8 per cent. These were the most prosperous companies. Include the figures from the less successful companies, and the total will show a loss rather than profit.

When the oil industry is understood, investigation of it will cease. Appointment of the Federal oil conservation board was a great opportunity for the industry.

Speakers pointed out that the public is demanding what it believes to be fair prices and also insisting on a better grade of gasoline. No question within the industry is of more importance than purity of product, said C. K. Francis, consulting engineer, adding:

"The increase in demand for all petroleum products within the last 20 years has been so great that the matter of quality, up to the present time, has to some extent been overlooked. The attitude of some refineries was that the public could not require them to make a uniform product, as to quality. That position has been found to be erroneous, and the marketing of better products."

GIVEN ADDRESS AT WELLESLEY
WELLESLEY, Mass., March 5 (Special).—Miss Clara M. Tousey, secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, spoke to the junior class at Wellesley this afternoon, explaining "Junior Month." This is an arrangement by which one college junior from each of 12 eastern colleges lives in New York for one month during the summer, to study social conditions. The girls spend their time in attending lectures, visiting institutions, and doing case work.

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NEED, GAY OR FRINGE
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Baby, Mother, Dad — All Can Now Act for the Movies
FILMO automatic camera for the individual takes the family in motion pictures.
A touch of the button and you've got the scene exactly as it actually happened. Easier than taking snapshots. "And practically as economical."
Camera weighs but 4 1/2 pounds. Is high grade product of finest design and construction, built by the largest producer of motion picture equipment in the world—your guarantee of satisfaction.
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Directly opp. St. Patrick's Cathedral
Phone Circle 5665.
One Flight Up Open Evenings

Widely Published in Rome
ROME, March 5.—President Coolidge's inaugural address was widely published here. The hope was expressed that the President's further utterances might enlighten Europe.

Oxford Bible
With References
This Oxford Bible contains 50,000 centre-column references and is printed with large type on the famous Oxford India paper. It is beautifully bound in Levant Morocco, with grained calf lining, silk headbands, silk book-marks and has gilt edges.
Contains also an indexed atlas to the Bible and 12 beautiful color maps of Bible lands. Size 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches.
Style No. 02680x. \$10.00
Specimen of Type
PRAISE waiteth for the Lord, in Zion: and un shall the vow be performed. 2 O thou that hearest pray
The text of this edition is standard King James version
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Oxford University Press
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Comfort for Every Toe
There's comfort for every toe in this modishly rounded, good looking Oxford. You will also appreciate the close-fitting heel and the flexible support afforded by the snug, all-leather arch. This style of Oxford is favored by school and college girls and makes a splendid shoe for tramp-ing.
If you want these same comfort features in dainty, modish pumps, too, you will find them at the Cantilever Shoe Store in your town. Drop a postcard to the manufacturer, Morse & Burt Co., 412 Villoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. If you do not know the address of your local Cantilever Store.

Honey Brand, Sugar-Cured Smoked Ham
lb. 25c
This probably will be the last time that you can buy this ham at such a low price. One to a customer.
Fancy Young Turkey lb. 49c
Fancy Fresh Dressed Frying Chickens, lb. 39c

National Butchers Company
"Largest Retailers of Meats in America"
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HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

4-Tube Radio Sells for \$1.85, Croquet Set, \$3.75 at Auction

Garden Hose, Steamfitters' Tools, Choice China, Large-Eyed Needles "Knocked Down" at Interesting Sale of Unclaimed Post Office Articles

"Well, folks, we're here for all day. There's something for everybody, and you're going to name your own prices. How do you like that? A little something new in business these days. Luncheon will be served at noon."

This was the genial auctioneer speaking at the Burlington Avenue post office station this morning. And with these words he began to dispose of his cosmopolitan collection of misdirected and uncalled for parcel post packages at the rate of 90 "bargains" an hour to an eager audience which bought garden hose and steamfitters' tools as rapidly as choice china and dainty wrist watches.

It seemed as though the world's market had turned over its wares to a single vendor, and if there was a diverse offering of articles, there was an equally diverse group of buyers. The zealous purchasers steadily until late afternoon.

Although well-appointed automobiles apparently brought a large number of the auction's patrons to the crowded post office, social prestige soon became lost in the democracy of "the lady with the plush coat gets this four-tube radio set for \$1.85," or "gone to the man with the light felt hat," whereupon the man with the light felt hat took the 12 safety razors, the 48 tins of auto soap and the ice cream freezer, deposited his \$6.80, and drove off in his car.

To put it paradoxically, there was more buying than there was selling. Late into the day it waxed competitively. The zealous purchasers needed little stimulus from the encouraging voice of the auctioneer, for the buyers were there to buy, and they bought. Bought? They vied with each other until \$3.75 came as easily for a croquet set or a lot of ladies' hats as it did for seven inner tubes or 72 books of large-eyed needles.

But it was all in the day's work for the post office auctioneer, for this was just an ordinary auction—a mere three month's collection of parcels, which for perhaps as many reasons as there were parcels, did not reach their appointed destination. Yesterday they rested adored as parcel post matter gone astray. Today unforeseen owners claimed them for new purposes.

The auctioneer held up 20 pairs of men's cuff links and two pairs of earrings, and, answering his own question, asserted "they're worth something." And so somebody found everything worth something. There were in all 532 assorted "bargains," which comprised no fewer than 13,487 individual articles, and 532 times the gentle auctioneer's gentle gavel crashed "Sold!"

of earrings, and, answering his own question, asserted "they're worth something." And so somebody found everything worth something. There were in all 532 assorted "bargains," which comprised no fewer than 13,487 individual articles, and 532 times the gentle auctioneer's gentle gavel crashed "Sold!"

MUSIC

Gladys de Almeida

Gladys de Almeida, soprano, sang at Jordan Hall last evening. The unusually large audience applauded her enthusiastically, demanding encores, paying tribute both to musical abilities and to personality. In Henry Levine, her accompanist, the singer had an able and thoughtful pianist, who constantly intensified and never once obscured her well-planned effects.

To judge from last night's performance, Miss de Almeida is primarily a lieder singer. The scene from Weber's "Lines de Castro," which she sang first, did not approach in beauty of texture and delicacy of conception some of the lighter songs from the moderns. A small number of folk tunes, Spanish and Portuguese, lent unusual color and contrast to the groupings, which culled many of the finest songs of modern writers. Yet this singer did not draw from Wolf, Brahms, or Schubert. She chose works of Aubert, Georges Duparc, Hahn, Bax, da Motta, Horstman, and Griffes.

Miss de Almeida makes each of her songs an entity. She seems to extract from every one the dominant emotion, and clarify and intensify it for her audience. Especially in the lighter songs she fared well. Her tones are given such clearness and sharp enunciation as to make them very intelligible. As for technicality, although her voice does not show large volume, it blends and shades tones well; brilliant or covered, it is clear and resonant, accurately placed, and possessed of a thoroughly agreeable quality.

The freshly charming personality with which Miss de Almeida infuses her songs, and the emotional color and vivacity which she adds to musical abilities promise well for her future development.

The United States Leads

The United States is—
The largest producer of meats
The largest consumer of meats
The largest exporter of meat products
—in the world.

Leadership in exporting, however, is due almost wholly to shipments of pork and lard, rather than of beef and mutton.

At one time more than 70 per cent of the beef products that went into foreign trade originated in this country.

Reasons for the change are interesting. They will be found on page 18 of Swift & Company's 1925 Year Book. Many other interesting facts also are set forth.

A copy on request, free.

Address:
Swift & Company
Public Relations Dept., 4337 Packers Ave.
Union Stock Yards
Chicago



QUINCY'S 300TH ANNIVERSARY TO BE BRILLIANT SPECTACLE

Union Church Service Will Open Ceremonies—Pageant, Parades and Other Features Planned—Notable Visitors Coming

A great union church service of appropriate character will inaugurate the several days' celebration in mid-June, of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Quincy, Mass., according to plans of the general committee of which Col. Warren E. Sweetser is chairman and Col. H. L. Kincaid, Russell A. Sears, Chester I. Campbell and Forrest I. Neal, vice-chairmen.

In order that tribute may be paid the pioneers who, early after their arrival in 1625, petitioned the superior council for the right to establish a church in their own neighborhood, the committee finds itself in unanimous accord that the opening note of the celebration should be one of worship and thanksgiving.

Quincy, whose history has been unusually rich in incidents of great historic significance, has given two presidents to the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. It has given, in addition to John Adams, another signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, a one-time resident. Therefore there must be necessarily a considerable national flavor to the entire celebration.

President May Come

Louis A. Frothingham, member of Congress, introduced a bill into Congress asking for the erection of tablets and other suitable forms of memorial to John Adams and John Quincy Adams, which President Coolidge signed yesterday in the last moments before he left the Senate Building to take the inaugural oath. It is expected that President Coolidge and other representatives of the Nation will attend the June exercises, thus to pay the formal tribute of the Nation to those early men of Quincy whose influence and service have contributed to the growth of the Nation.

Although the exact date of the celebration has not yet been set, it will be close to June 15 and will last either three or four days. Fred B. Rice of the Quincy Historical Society favors a celebration of three days. Ex-Mayor Joseph L. Wilson desires a celebration of seven, to start on Sunday and continue through the week. "What we aim for," he has said in his opposition to the setting aside of separate days for celebrations by various nationalities, as has been considered, "is a purely American day, with no flag flying but the American flag."

A bill has likewise been introduced into the State Legislature asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 to further the extent of the celebration.

Pageant to Be Feature

Certain features which will distinguish the celebration have practically been decided upon. The pageant, for the direction and staging of which Virginia Tanner of Cambridge has been selected, will exact the services of 1000 people. The

GOODWIN EVIDENCE EXCLUDED BY JUDGE

Registrar of Motor Vehicles
Answers in Statement

Three motorists charged with receiving stolen automobiles were discharged in municipal court yesterday by Judge John A. Burke, who refused to accept as evidence the testimony offered by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. Goodwin testified that he had sold one of the three that if he would tell him who was supplying the stolen cars he would try to protect him. The defendants were Herbert A. Lowe, Louis J. Calabrese and Raymond Stewartson and they were represented by John J. Feeney and John Hughes.

Judge Burke ruled that Mr. Goodwin's statement to one of the defendants relative to protection was sufficient to exclude the evidence. Mr. Goodwin later issued the following statement:

"In so far as any evidence is concerned, which was given to me admitting the car was a stolen one, either by Calabrese or Stewartson, it was given voluntarily, and they voluntarily brought the stolen car to the pier. This is a typical illustration of being able to get out of a case if you care that if the wheels lawyers. If this decision is correct, no official will have a right to ask a person in possession of stolen goods to present those goods for the purpose of identifying them. If the right is right in his decision, it is another indication that the laws are made and administered for the protection of the violators of the law, when they should be used for their detection."

MANY TOOTHPICKS MADE

AUGUSTA, Me., March 5 (Special)—Many interesting facts have been brought to notice during this week's demonstrations of Maine products throughout the State. One is that approximately 170,000,000 toothpicks are daily manufactured in Maine from Maine hard woods. One cord of sound birch, free from knots, will produce about 9,000,000 toothpicks.

THE PANTORIUM
CLEANING, PRESSING
TAILORING AND DYEING
Osborne and Fox
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"It Is Spring at THE FASHION"

Home Store
E. THIRD ST., DAYTON, O.
\$45 Velvet Rugs
Handmade 9x12 foot Wilson Velvet rug having linen fringed ends and of heavy, long-wearing quality. Rich pattern, pretty colorings. Special—\$39.50

Americans Grasp Opportunity to Aid in Developing Russian Farms



U. S. INITIATIVE AND TRACTORS HELP RUSSIA'S RECONSTRUCTION

American Unit to Arrive in Russia by May to Aid in Transforming Potential Wealth Into Actuality—Unselfish Service Is Assured

American initiative and modern farm machinery are the practical symbols of Russia's economic rehabilitation. Russia is primarily an agricultural country, and by the introduction of modern agricultural methods and machinery its black soil, where men, women and children have been bound to the farming methods of 150 years ago, can be transformed into fertile fields, where plowing, drilling and seeding can be accomplished in one operation and that done, if necessary by one woman.

This assurance was given an audience gathered at the home of Dr. Richard C. Cabot in Cambridge, Mass., this afternoon, to hear Miss Jessica Smith and Donald Stevens, members of the unit which, under the auspices of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., will arrive in Russia by May to help Russian farmers in establishing themselves in a new secure agricultural status. A Boston committee, augmenting the general committee of the farms which has offices at 79 Fifth Avenue, in New York, is being formed.

Both speakers emphasized that the greatest recommendation possible to give at this time, as they appeal for public interest and support for the venture's success, lies in an assured foundation of strict business method, in the unremitting labor of a carefully selected personnel possessed, happily, of no sentimental ideas; in the simply expressed co-operation of Russian Government officials; and, lastly, in the fact that all the unit members "who have really no money at all to speak of" have co-operatively invested all the dollars they could scrape together in the project which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

Famines Unnecessary

Miss Smith has already spent two years in Russian relief work with a Quaker unit. Mr. Stevens goes in May for the first time, with his wife and two children. Mrs. Stevens.

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A Shop for Men and Women
220 Main Home Bldg., Dayton, O.
PERMANENT WAVING
D systems according to texture of hair.
Parlour bath to lines of face and head.
MARCELLING—MANICURING
6 Operators.

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Hats Noted for Individuality
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PAINT STORE CO.**
Paints, Varnishes, Glass, Oils, Ladders,
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That Is Different
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LUDLOW AT FOURTH, DAYTON, OHIO

**WE SUGGEST
Holland's
BREAD**
DAYTON, OHIO

**Outfitters
for
Men and Boys**
Metropolitan
Ludlow at Fourth DAYTON, O.

of Russia can be worked from this spring forward to the advantage of the farmers diving upon it. Upon the expiration of the 10 weeks the detachment will return to its barracks, and a new detachment take its place. Later, when those men, who have been carefully instructed, are demobilized they can return to their own villages and, upon the farm land of Russia, with the aid of capital which the State Bank will advance for the purchase of machinery, can begin the skilled working of the land in which must lie a considerable proportion of Russia's future hope.

"Give to Russia, Not Get!"

"We are going to give to Russia, not to get from it," said Mr. Stevens in discussing with a representative

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ADJOINING THE STAYLER
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DETROIT'S HOME OF EXCLUSIVE TONGS
FOR MEN AND BOYS

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is the Bedrock
upon which we
are building this
store
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DETROIT

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1280-1282 WOODWARD AVE.
DETROIT
Detroit's Exclusive
Fashion Shoppe
for Women
Coats, Suits, Frocks
Shoes and Millinery

**Golden Rod
LUNCH**
Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner
at
THE GOLDEN ROD
27 E. ADAMS AVE.
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DETROIT, MICH.

3 Wise Monkeys
25 Cents
THOMAS, Jewelers
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Next to Oelmann Dayton, O.

Ernst Kern Company
DETROIT
Spring Ensembles
25.00
Ensembles lead in smart wearables for women this Spring. Stunning models with linings and trims of plain or figured crepe are \$25.00.
KERN'S FOURTH FLOOR

HIMELHOCH'S
1545 Woodward Ave., Detroit

RUSSEK'S
1448 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

Hall's Hair Shop
Nestle Lanol Permanent Waving
Dobbed Hair—Entire Head.....\$15.00
Long Hair—Entire Head.....20.00
Long Hair—Half Head.....12.00
By Tech Marcel Waving
Suite 210 Capital Theatre Bldg.
1554 Broadway Ave. Main 8726
Detroit

**Corsets—Lingerie—Hosiery
MILTON**
1509 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

**"Say it with Flowers"
John Breitmeyer's Sons**
"The house of flowers"
For over fifty years we have served Detroit's particular people at home and abroad. Our flowers by Wire Service enable you to remember friends in distant cities and towns as easily as at home.
1314 Broadway—David Whitney Building
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**Spring Footwear
of Quality and Style**
For Men, Women and Children
PROPER SHOES MEAN FOOT COMFORT
TYFES
Woodward and Adams, Detroit

**Smartly Styled Shoes
for Women**
Osteo-Tarsal Shoes for Style and Comfort
Queen Quality Boot Shop
1417 Woodward Ave., Detroit

**Fluffy
Fox Scarfs
add charm to
Spring
Ensembles**
Whatever the season the really smart woman always has her fur neckpiece. These stunning animal scarfs are of red fox, Hudson Bay blue fox or amber fox (a flattering soft shade). They are very reasonably priced from \$35 to \$39.50.
Other attractive chokers of double squirrel at \$15. Two skin styles in skunk at \$39.50. Two skin dark Eastern mink at \$35 and \$39.50.
Lynwood-Eudicot Company
Detroit

**A Greater Hudson's
for Better Service**
Realistic evidence of our faith in Detroit's future, the growth of Hudson service, and public confidence in the methods and ideals of this store, are being crystallized in the Greater Hudson Store now in the course of completion.
Before the year is over, our new 15-story building will be finished.
During our expansive activities, even with many departments in temporary locations, we are keeping stocks and assortments as complete and attractive as usual.
**The J. L. HUDSON COMPANY
DETROIT**

hold expert who will manage the unit housekeeping.
"There are four North Dakota Scandinavian-American farmers, and four members whose ancestors came here in pre-Revolutionary times and who are therefore 'just ordinary Americans.' There is a young Jew who headed another such tractor and aid unit in the Ukraine. A young Quaker dairyman who has successfully operated a model dairy farm at New Hope, Pa., will establish a small-sized dairy that can be successfully reproduced by the Russian peasants who, thus far, have had little idea what the production of clean milk or its sanitary distribution were.
"There is a Quaker mechanic with three years' service experience in France with a Friends group. A stock breeder, recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, who will administer the model stock farm which has already been started with several hundred head of fine registered cattle. In the service department there will be practical experts to attend to the blacksmith, the acetylene welding tools and such utilities.

MANY IRISH PASSENGERS
Bringing a passenger list of more Irish people than have been carried on any liner since last fall, the Cunard steamship *Caronia* will arrive in Boston on Sunday from Liverpool and Queenstown. There will be 508 Irish passengers for Boston and New York. The Irish immigration to the United States is considerably under the quota of 8000, with indications now that the spring months will see a marked influx.

5% 6% 7%
on Savings and Investments
Safety and State Supervision
Savings withdrawn at any time
Detroit Savings & Loan Ass'n
422 Book Bldg. DETROIT, MICH.

**Spring Suits and Top Coats
Arriving Daily**
THOMAS and FORSYTH
Men's Apparel of Distinction
2317 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

**PIANOLA
Playlet-Pianos
VICTROLAS
and Records**
Everything in the Realm of Music.
Concentrated Terms. Service You'll Like.
Grinnell Bros.
40 STORES—HEADQUARTERS
1510-41 WOODWARD AVE.
DETROIT

Bush & Lane
Artistic Pianos
FAMOUS for tone and
tone durability. Fully
guaranteed, in writing,
for 20 years.
**BUSH & LANE
PIANO COMPANY**
1514 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

Rugs and Carpets
**ALL WIDTHS
IN CHENILLES**
Administers, Velvets,
Woolens, in all sizes

PRINGLE FURNITURE CO.
431 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit

**Spring Footwear
of Quality and Style**
For Men, Women and Children
PROPER SHOES MEAN FOOT COMFORT
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DETROIT**

DETROIT CREAMERY
Velvet Brand
Ice Cream
DETROIT, MICH.

Rudolph's Hair Store
Permanent Waving
Marcel Waving Shampooing
Main 4218 Cherry 772
DETROIT, MICH.

CARRINGTON
INCORPORATED
Fine Footwear
For Men and Women
Book Building 1239 Washington Blvd.
DETROIT

Bernice
111 Grand River Ave. East
Between Woodward and Broadway
DETROIT
**NEWNESS
in HATS**

**WHENEVER you need
office supplies, office
furniture, printing, engraving,
etc., remember we serve
you by mail or at our big
store.**
32 Years of Service
The Remond-Adair Co.
Stationers, Engravers, Office
Furniture, Printers
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Winter Sports at River School

By GORDON HILLMAN

ON THE big blackboard in the main study hall was chalked the school hockey schedule. The First Class team played the Harvard freshmen, the Second Class was to battle with Roxbury, the Third was to play Western High, and the Fourth and Sixth were to join in inter-scholastic combat. Even the lower Seventh, the youngest boys in River School, had two games scheduled. But the Fifth Class was nowhere on the list.

"Why," said Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, to his seatmate, as he turned from a study of the blackboard to the illustrations of Sweden in the geographical reader, "why hasn't our class got a hockey team?"

The Spotty Leopard, who was reading through a description of the city of Stockholm, shook his head in disgust. "Dunno. We thought we'd have one, so we sent out a call for candidates. Two fellows showed up. The Snow-Baby was one of 'em. I was the other. So we held a meeting and elected the Snow-Baby captain, and me manager. Then we sent out another call. Nobody came. The captain and the manager. So we gave it up."

"Can't be helped, I s'pose," sighed Mr. Spencer. "Probably nobody in the class knows how to play hockey anyway. How far have you got with this lesson on Sweden, Spotty?"

The Ski-Jumper

"Don't know anything about it," observed the Spotty Leopard. "Sounds like a most uninteresting place. Mostly snow and ice. This picture's pretty good though. Wonder how long it would take anybody to learn to do stunts like that?"

Looking over his seatmate's shoulder, Mr. Spencer saw a photograph of a ski-jumper going a somersault in mid-air. It was by far the most interesting picture in the Swedish chapter of the geographical reader. "Geel!" said Mr. Spencer, admiringly. "I'd like to be able to do that!"

"Who wouldn't?" agreed the Spotty Leopard. "Yes sir, that would be some fun!"

The bell abruptly rang for geography class, and the Spotty Leopard and Mr. Spencer gave a last look at the skiing genius, and went upstairs. Mr. Putnam, who presided over geography, found his class quite uninterested in the exploits of the impostor of Sweden. The Snow-Baby had a vague suspicion that the capital city was Stockholm, and that the inhabitants used reindeer for transportation, but beyond his information abruptly ceased. Mr. Spencer, the Spotty Leopard, and the Duke added very little when they were called upon to recite.

"Next Tuesday and Wednesday," announced Mr. Putnam, "will be voted to Sweden. We'll keep on studying about it until we know at least something about it. Class dismissed!"

The Snow-Baby and the Spotty Leopard fell into step with Mr. Spencer as they went downstairs. "I'd hate to see the mark I just put," said the Snow-Baby gloomily, "and I probably won't get a better one next time. I just can't get interested in Sweden."

Mr. Thorvaldsen to the Rescue

Mr. Spencer emerged from deep thought. "There's Mr. Thorvaldsen who takes care of the athletic field," he said. "He's Swedish, isn't he?"

"S'pose so," grunted the Spotty Leopard. "What of it?"

"Nothing," said Mr. Spencer. "But if you fellows haven't anything else

to do, suppose we go out to the field."

"What's the use?" asked the Snow-Baby. "There's six inches of snow all over the place. What'll we do when we get there?"

Mr. Spencer grinned and said nothing.

The athletic field was some distance away from the school, and it was, as the Snow-Baby had foreseen, utterly deserted. The hockey teams practiced on the river, and nothing at all in the way of winter sports went on about the snow-covered field, one end of which terminated in a pretty steep hill.

The only person in sight was Mr. Thorvaldsen, who looked after the field and the buildings and the locker room, and he was busily taping a basketball.

Mr. Thorvaldsen was tall and lean and red-headed. He looked up in surprise as Mr. Spencer and his friends trooped in, stamping the snow off their shoes.

Mr. Spencer went to the roof of the matter at once. "Mr. Thorvaldsen," he said, opening the geography book and showing the picture of the ski-jumper, "how long would it take anybody to learn a stunt like that?"

"We-e!" drawled Mr. Thorvaldsen, "that depends!"

"How long would it take us to learn it?"

Mr. Thorvaldsen's eyes lit in sudden interest. He laid the hat carefully on the floor. "I've often wondered why you boys didn't learn to ski, and have a regular team. If you want to try, I'll teach you!"

Ten minutes later the three friends, mounted very shakily, on three pairs of Mr. Thorvaldsen's skis, started downhill. Shortly afterward, Mr. Spencer emerged from a snowbank into which he had plunged a totally white ball rolled to its feet. It was the Spotty Leopard.

"Great!" said the Spotty Leopard. "Nothing like it!" agreed Mr. Spencer.

The Snow-Baby had already picked himself up, and was halfway to the summit of the hill again.

A Thirst for Knowledge

On Saturday, the three friends, reinforced by the Duke, returned to the hill and to Mr. Thorvaldsen's instructions. When it became too dark for further practice, they repaired to the public library and found books on skis, ski-jumpers, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland.

The result was that at the next geography class, Mr. Putnam, calling upon the Snow-Baby for some slight information regarding the customs of Scandinavian countries, was entertained by a 10-minute discourse of infinite wisdom. The Spotty Leopard, who followed, added a few facts that the Snow-Baby had left out, and gave to astonished Mr. Putnam an outline history of Norway to boot.

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, who recited next, proved not only that he had much general knowledge about the Scandinavian Peninsula, but contributed some interesting information about the inhabitants of the Swiss Alps. Only the close of the recitation period prevented the Duke from airing his recent knowledge.

That afternoon the entire Fifth Class took its way to the athletic field, muffled in sweaters and sliding caps, and when Mr. Putnam, walking by in the late twilight saw the Spotty Leopard capsize in a shower of snow as he vainly tried to do the

same, he said to himself, "That's a pretty good imitation of a ski-jumper."

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Little Courtesies for Little Folk



Richmond - Donahay

Christiania turn, he realized that the Fifth Class marks in geography were going to be much, much better in the future—at least when they studied about countries where skis were used.

A Cheer for the Fifth Class

Several weeks later, Mr. Duane, the athletic instructor of River School, arose in the main study hall to make his monthly announcement about the scholastic sports.

"The First Class," he proclaimed, "won three out of their four hockey games. The Second lost two and won two. The Third—"

"Yes!" whispered a Sixth Classman to his seat-mate, as Mr. Duane read down the long list of victories and defeats. "Some of us won and some of us got licked, but we're all good sports save the Fifth Class. Where's their hockey team. I'd like to know?"

"Nowhere!" agreed his seat-mate. "They never had one!"

But Mr. Duane was continuing: "In spite of these victories, the greatest achievement of the winter in River School comes as a complete surprise. This is the remarkable record of the Fifth Class, who organized a skiing team, practiced through the whole winter, entered the Hillsdale Junior Winter Carnival yesterday, and won 17 points out of a possible 21."

The whole school sat still in amazement. Then, with one accord, it began to cheer.

Nature Notes—March

BOISTEROUS March is here again. He "comes in like a lion," with a gale of wind and a flurry of snow, but when March comes we know that spring is at hand. It seems hard to believe that when the wind is blowing a cold blast, the ground is still white with snow in many places, and the trees are bare and shivering.

But interesting things are happening all about us. Come to the woods and look about you. First take a long walk of air deep into your lungs. There is a fragrance in the March air that suggests growing things—stirring sap in the trees, awakening life among the hibernating animals of the woods and fields.

Brush the snow aside with your foot and behold! There is something green beneath. The "winter roses" of the plaited and peepers have been waiting for spring. But before the snow is gone many green shoots are already appearing, and tiny rootlets are poking their way into the hard ground.

Winter buds are swelling on the trees. A few more warm days, and they will burst forth. The pussy willows are here, and the alder catkins are swaying in the breeze.

Farmers are busy now taping the sugar maple trees, and gathering the sweet sap in buckets, to be boiled down into sirup and sugar. By the time the maple buds are unfolded the sap has become bitter. The season for gathering sirup is then over.

"Cree-ee-ek!" comes a voice in a tree. There perches a purple grackle, the first-come among the migrating birds. His presence with us is alone sufficient to prove that spring has come.

Under the pine trees lie dozens of cones spread wide. Their feathery seeds lie all about. Some will grow to trees where they lie, others will be carried by the March winds far away, to start new forests a long distance off. The winds do a splendid work in scattering seeds. They do something else, too. They prune the trees of their dry branches. They do this work much better than you could do it.

Red Squirrels are racing up and down a tree as though to call attention to his handsome red coat, so much brighter than the dingy one he has worn all winter.

Cocoons are beginning to show signs of life, but there are few insects as yet. What is that familiar buzz? It is a bee, going straight toward the foggy meadow where the first spring flower appears, the crocus.

"The next Saturday is yours," said Father pinching her cheek, "unless you and Bill want to join together. But I think you'd better have a day of your own; no use always being a bit even if you are a twin."

"Then will my turn come again?" asked Helen.

"I shouldn't wonder," said Father. "We'll see how it works out."

"Doesn't Father think of the best things?" said Lindsay. "I believe we're all going to have lovely times."

"So do I," said Helen, "but I shall always love to play school best."

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"What the Pine Tree Learned"

An Allegorical Tale

ONCE upon a time three friends lived on top of a mountain—a Bird, a Brook, and a little Pine Tree.

In the summer they were very happy, and laughed and chatted while the long, pleasant days lasted. But one morning in the early autumn the Bird flew to the topmost branch of the Pine Tree and looked far off over the distant country.

"Many birds are flying south," he said at last, fluttering his wings with excitement, "and I, too, shall soon have to leave you."

"Oh, please don't go," begged the Pine Tree. "Only stay here this winter, and I'll cover you with my branches so that you will not feel the cold."

But the bird shook his head. "Even you could not keep me warm when

the winter winds blow," he replied, "and tomorrow I must go."

Next day the Pine Tree and the Brook were alone, and although they missed the Bird, still they were happy to be together and told each other stories until the shadows fell on the mountain top and the sun went down to rest.

So the days passed; till finally, when the ground was brown and bare the Brook spoke to the Pine Tree in a low, sweet murmur.

"The time has come when I must leave you, my friend," he said sadly. "For the North Wind tells me that the Ice King is very near."

"Oh, don't go," exclaimed the Pine Tree, his soft green needles quivering in the sunlight.

"You need never be lonely," returned the Brook softly. "As you will learn." And while the Pine Tree bent as close as he could to listen, a delicate film of ice spread gently over the Brook and his voice grew fainter and fainter until it ceased altogether.

Then the Pine Tree was very sad indeed, and dropped his branches to the ground, weeping bitter tears. Many days and weeks he stood this way, quite different from the happy little Pine Tree of the summer time.

One night, however, much to his surprise, he thought he heard someone calling him.

"Little Pine Tree, little Pine Tree," the words came clearly through the quiet air, "why don't you look up?"

At first the Pine Tree thought he was mistaken; but when he heard his name again, he shook off the mantle of snow which covered him from top to toe, and raised his head.

And now he saw smiling down at him, a bright, beautiful Star, shining like a great jewel in the velvet sky.

"I've been watching you every night, little Pine Tree," sang the Star in silvery tones, "waiting for the time when you would look up and find me."

"Do you really mean that you noticed me 'way down here?" asked the Pine Tree eagerly.

"Indeed I did," replied the Star, "and wanted to be your friend; but until you were ready you could not hear me when I called."

Then the Pine Tree was ashamed, and hung his head. "To think you were there all the time," he murmured, "and I did not know!"

"Well, you do now," answered the Star. "If you had only looked up before, you would have found me long ago."

So the little Pine Tree was happy once more. For in winter he had the Star, and in summer the Bird and the Brook.

CAMPS—United States

HAMILTON GRANGE CAMPS

Camp Leelanau FOR BOYS

CAMP ROPIOA

Camp Bryn Afon

Camp Markham

CAMP ROPIOA

Camp Markham

CAMP ROPIOA

Camp Markham

CAMP ROPIOA

Camp Markham

CAMP ROPIOA

Current Events for Boys and Girls

The Inauguration of the President

YESTERDAY, March 4, on the steps of the Capitol building in Washington, D. C., the oath of office was administered to the President of the United States by the Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, who was himself President of the United States from 1909 to 1913. For the President, this ceremony must have been very unlike that of the simple one in the Plymouth farmhouse a year ago last August, except in one respect. His father, Col. John C. Coolidge, took to Washington the old family Bible used for the ceremony yesterday. The President of the Senate, Senator Cummins of Iowa, administered the oath to the new Vice-President, Gen. Charles G. Dawes.

Probably most of you have heard of the wonderful track feats of Paavo Nurmi, who comes from Finland, the Land of the Thousand Lakes. Nurmi is now in the United States where he is breaking records right and left. Although he was running in a strange country and on an indoor track for the first time, at the outset of his visit he smashed seven world's records in five races run within 12 days. In running he ignores his competitors, and carrying a stopwatch in hand, runs against time only.

Nurmi has won respect and popularity not only because of his success but because of his simplicity and fine independence of attitude. He has refused to pose for motion pictures, or to tell his life story at a price, or to be used by those who would like to make money out of him. "In him the spirit of the amateur seems to be genuine and incorruptible," it has been said.

At home, during the long winters of Finland, Nurmi earns his living as a moon-hanek craftsman, but for a number of summers now he has been steadily training himself. He began slowly eight years ago, not caring at first about speed but building up endurance.

President Ebert was the first President of the German Republics. His first office was in a room, was one of darkness and difficulty for Germany, but the President undoubtedly exercised an influence for good, and he had the reward of seeing the Dawes plan come into effect in his heavy clouds that had for so long overshadowed it.

President Ebert was one of those men who rose from a humble position to one of great power and authority. He was the son of a tailor, apprenticed at an early age to a harness maker. He early began to study social problems, and having become a Socialist, rose to important positions within his own party. In 1912 he was made Chancellor, just at the time when the Kaiser and the Crown Prince fled to Holland. Following this crisis he worked earnestly and successfully to secure the formation of a National Assembly, and the Assembly elected him as its first President.

Refugees in Greece

There is still a big refugee problem in Greece, a problem which means that thousands of the refugees who crowded into Greece from Asia Minor are still homeless and hungry—and funds are not coming in as they should to help and feed these people. Perhaps it is that folk in prosperous and happy homes find it difficult to realize the position of these destitute ones—mostly women and children. Gallant efforts have been made by various charitable societies to meet this need, but both the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief have been obliged to give up refugee work for lack of funds—the Near East Relief

confining its work to orphanages. In the United States the American Friends of Greece with headquarters in the Investment Building, Washington, D. C., and in England, the Save the Children Fund are trying to meet this need. Food, shelter, and clothing—all are necessary.

How to Make a Bookcase

THE enthusiastic young carpenter can get much amusement from proving for himself what can be made from packing cases. Though these may not provide such highly finished articles as those made from better selected wood yet they are a wonderful stimulus to greater things later on. The cases may require scrubbing and the removal of various designs by means of sandpaper. Afterwards they may be brushed over with floor stain, or brown paper may be glued onto them and then painted over when dry.

Obtain a strong box, together with a lid if possible, about 2 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. and 11 to 12 in. deep. A china or hardwood stool is an excellent place to seek such a box. If the box is not perfectly rectangular, carefully knock off the corners; then set the sides true with a square and nail the back on again. Carefully file and cut away all uneven edges. Inside, on each of the two sides, nail two battens, 1½ ins. deep and as long as the depth of the box; these are for the shelves to rest upon. One should be 8 in. from the top and the other 9 in. from the bottom on each side. Cut the shelves to fit in, either from the lid or from new wood obtained from a woodyard. Nail the shelves to the sides of the box as well as to the battens to make all firm. Sandpaper thoroughly and finish as you wish. A curtain may be fixed in front to keep contents clean and free from dust.

Bobbins

I don't wonder that bobbins come dressed up in silk. For a bobbin's a wondrousome thing. Cause whether mother can spare them, and Daddy's at home. We make toys out of bobbins and string.

There's my rattlesome, wobblesome dolly called Bobbie. And a sweet bobbin babbie called Babi. And this string of white bobbins I'm wearing just now. And a bobbin for pussy to play.

But I can't have them all, because Daddy one day Borrowed one for the knob on a door. And a half bobbin sits on our old Kettle lid. And the rest of it's screwed to the floor.

I have whiptops and rattlesnakes, tables and chairs, And a wagon with bobbins for wheels. And I've bobbins—I can't just say what they are for—But they're bobbins—if cook calls them reels.

Cuthbert G. Wilkinson.

CAMPS—United States

PENNINGTON CAMPS

SANGAMON CAMPS

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confining its work to orphanages. In the United States the American Friends of Greece with headquarters in the Investment Building, Washington, D. C., and in England, the Save the Children Fund are trying to meet this need. Food, shelter, and clothing—all are necessary.

How to Make a Bookcase

THE enthusiastic young carpenter can get much amusement from proving for himself what can be made from packing cases. Though these may not provide such highly finished articles as those made from better selected wood yet they are a wonderful stimulus to greater things later on. The cases may require scrubbing and the removal of various designs by means of sandpaper. Afterwards they may be brushed over with floor stain, or brown paper may be glued onto them and then painted over when dry.

Obtain a strong box, together with a lid if possible, about 2 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. and 11 to 12 in. deep. A china or hardwood stool is an excellent place to seek such a box. If the box is not perfectly rectangular, carefully knock off the corners; then set the sides true with a square and nail the back on again. Carefully file and cut away all uneven edges. Inside, on each of the two sides, nail two batt

Architecture—Art—Music—Theaters—Motion Pictures

American Houses Today

American Homes of Today, by Augustus Owen Patterson. The Macmillan Company, New York, 15.

GLANCE at the many illustrations of Mrs. Patterson's volume will give one a luxurious idea of American homes. This time it is a discussion of the subject in cases where the supply of money is unlimited and the people building can pursue whatever is their whim. The problem of providing something that is good, but inexpensive, does not curtail the desires of the patrons in this instance. For this reason one can look to these homes of the rich to see where American taste will be directed when it is allowed to take its own course, unimpeded.

One discovers that it takes many directions, from those of austerity and formalism to lightness and exuberance. There are many adaptations of almost everything that has been done well in the past in western Europe. Here we find that there is not a set formula for what makes a good house, but that homes grow out of differing circumstances, out of considerations of social needs, of temperamental inclinations, of environmental character. Between the people who build and their ultimate selections, there is an actual discernible relation.

Basis of Sincerity

The basis of all effectiveness in architecture, says the author, is sincerity. There cannot be absolute reproduction of a piece of a previous age, because there is not the same urge at the basis. In the Gothic period, 50 architects were willing to submit their will to the established opinion of the group. Today, architects will act only as individuals, and not let themselves be submerged. Planning requires more than a detailed knowledge of the past. It demands the power of translation of the old modes to modern exigencies. The translation must have distinction and character in addition to correctness.

The styles that have found favor in the process of being adapted to American needs fall into seven classes. The author discusses these at length, describing many houses of each style and their distinguishing features. In the Colonial, she finds a quality of unobtrusive charm adequate to the demands of native living conditions. The sentimental aspect is stressed in the lack of ostentation and atmosphere of welcome. If the Colonial style is not properly handled, it is likely to be bleak and empty; and yet, it does not permit of any introduction of the exotic. In the English style, there is the Adam with its sensitive symmetry, crispness and perfection of detail. The Georgian, founded usually upon a quadrilateral plan, is sober, dignified, with underlying strength, sturdiness and a hint of vivacity.

The Italian Derivative is distinctly opulent, vigorous, full of internal vigor, conceived by massive, rugged, imposing exterior. The French style is distinguished by the effective peaked roof with its chief charm a subtle compromise between the Gothic and Classical. The Elizabethan Picturesque has come to have many literary associations. "Elizabethan buildings ramble in a time which is accustomed to get somewhere on schedule." The author admits a distaste for this kind. The Modern Picturesque glorifies the peasant's cottages of England and France in which a desire for simplicity is combined with an urge for the asymmetrical. Usually there is one basic wing from which all others radiate. It strives for intimacy. The last model is the Mediterranean style which introduces the freer, decorative exotic buildings of Spain and the other southern countries. One thinks of an English home as comfortable, an Italian as comfortable, an Italian as comfortable, an Italian as comfortable.

In the matter of gardens there is the same tendency to adapt certain variations of the old styles. There are two historic types. One is the Le Notre in which there is the use of water, trellis work and large formally arranged lawns planned to radiate geometrically from a central parterre. This systematized kind is compared with the natural gardens of England that were planned in a spirit of reaction against the rigidity of the French. In the English, the paths would aimlessly, "natural lakes" would be artificially. The attempt at conscious artlessness was stretched almost to absurdity. In America, there have been modifications of the two. Photographs in the book show some very successful ones.

In the matter of city homes, Mrs. Patterson discusses the large, forbidding mansions on Fifth Avenue.

New York. It would seem that the owners wish to withdraw from the immediate strangeness and the din of the city that surrounds them. Large cities allow no intimacy with their heterogeneous populations, no air of welcome on the outside, at any rate. These mansions are giving way to the large apartment houses. The country seems to be the choice of most of these people for permanent homes. City dwelling is temporary, demanding only a small part of the season. This hardly warrants the cumbersome town house.

That American houses of today have become the pride of their owners, absorbing much forethought and planning, is indubitable. It is small wonder that people prefer to devote more attention to them than to the restricted quarters of city life. In their tendency to be expressive of the needs and interests of differing individuals and carry out many of their fancies, they make a happy addition to the skyscraper architecture. The latter is distinctly an American contribution, the former is being assimilated and becoming Americanized in the process of adaptation.

Molnar's "The Swan" in Buchowetzki's Version

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, March 3.—Strand Theater, "The Swan," a motion picture adapted by Dimitri Buchowetzki from the play by Ferenc Molnar; directed by Mr. Buchowetzki.

The new, awed screen-version of "The Swan" is here at last, and there is a general feeling about town that it is not up to expectations. Dimitri Buchowetzki had seemed of all men the very one to handle the matter for the screen. In his hands the courtliness and delicate phrasing of the lovely Molnar play was surely safe! Whatever chances in plot and personages were to be made would safely increase the tenor of the piece within the silent reaches of the shadow world. The very fact that Adolphe Menjou was to play the Prince gave indication that a less sentimental, more rugged, more to be expected than had trod the boards of the Cort Theater, New York, a year ago. With Ricardo Cortez for the tutor, a lovely and unknown-to-the-screen young lady, Frances Howard, for the Princess, and with the pick of the studio ranks for cast and of the production department for setting, the way seemed clear.

Mr. Buchowetzki has given to the screen a rather charming tale of



Left Center: The Tower of the New Standard Oil Building.

court folk told with many a gracious passage and point; but apart from the fine sequence of the running duel through the palace chambers, it fails to sparkle or intrigue as it did in the Molnar original. The change of ending is of no account, neither is the change of the Prince's personality. These are well within the bounds of plausibility. Just where the matter fails to convince is difficult to say. Miss Howard is unequal to conveying the Princess Alexandra's stately emotion, no matter how much she may look them; and Mr. Cortez seems singularly lackluster in most of his scenes, a condition wholly unusual to him. Somewhere between these two and the director lies the crux of the whole affair. Compared with this Russian director's flaming "Lily of the Dust," "The Swan" is a mild bird. The background is fine with ball and banquet and courtly life, here Claire Eames, Ida Waterman, Helen Lee Worthing, Helen Lindroth, Michael Vavitch, and Nicolai Souanin give splendid support. Here is another slip twist stage and screen. Perhaps the transition couldn't be effected.

R. F.

somewhat for his effects the effort is ever justified by the result.

The novelty on this program was a Symphonic Elegy by Kurt Rudolf Mengelberg, a brother of the famous conductor. The Elegy (there is little of the symphonic about it) is orchestrated with knowledge of instrument progressions, but there is more matter than matter in the work. It is morbid in tendency and the climax comes unexpectedly soon, so that the piece trails off after interest has subsided. This was its first presentation in Detroit. The fourth and closing number was the "Tchaikowsky Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia after Shakespeare. Mr. Gabriellwitz made it eloquent of its import and it was a final touch to an evening of enthusiastic enjoyment.

Thirteenth Program of St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Rudolph Ganz, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, gave for his thirteenth program the fifth symphony of Beethoven and Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben." The conception and reading were a distinct triumph for Mr. Ganz, not only in musicianship but in the ability to convey powerful imagination and dramatic contrasts. The playing of the two works—some what similar in intent but utterly dissimilar in design and content—was a difficult undertaking. The mere mechanics of the conveyance was a tour de force. The orchestra played at all times with supreme command over the difficulties of the highly complex Strauss score; ensemble, tone quality, and articulation were superb. A few evenings before the tone poem was played, Mr. Ganz gave a delightfully humorous explanation of the passages on the pianoforte.

On the evening of Feb. 23 Mr. Ganz appeared before a large audience at the Odeon in the capacity of orchestral conductor, pianist, and recording artist. The program opened with numbers by the orchestra under Mr. Ganz' direction. Resigning the baton to the assistant conductor, Frederick Fischer, Mr. Ganz sat at the piano and played with the orchestra Liszt's A major concerto. When he took the baton again, a grand piano in the middle of the stage reproduced the Liszt E flat major concerto, while Mr. Ganz, at the conductor's desk, directed the orchestral accompaniment to his own playing.

"The Handy Man" by Fred Wall and Ralph Murphy, will open in New York soon.

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complicated that he invites a high and exacting standard of judgment.

Of the rest the most outstanding performance for sheer conviction was that of Mr. M. A. E. Franklin (Queen's) as the Old Man of the Doure. Miss Clare Greet burned with a great intensity in the part of Ase, and the Solvieg of Miss Joan Maude was a gracious presence.

Dr. W. H. Harris (New College) led his orchestra through 19 of the numbers of Grieg's incidental music. For his untiring efforts in the preparation of this music (of which the original parts were obtained from Germany) there can be given nothing but gratitude. Mr. Alexander Penrose's decor at every point was a wonderful combination of economy, practical sense and single beauty.

London Art Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Feb. 17

LULL in really interesting London exhibitions gives a good opportunity to notice the Nation's good fortune in the recent acquisition of fine pictures. Lord Rothermere, in memory of his connection with the city of Leeds, as the owner of the Leeds Mercury, has presented to that city—a prominent one in the appreciation of pictorial art—a fine picture by Canaletto. There is no finer example of this master's art. It shows the stretch of the Grand Canal from the Palazzo Balbi to the Rialto. Venice is shown by the painter in festive array, the canvas being a riot of architectural detail, bunting, and the gay trappings of festivity.

The Chantry Bequest trustees have made two purchases at the retrospective New English Art Club Exhibition. One is Mr. W. Russell's "The Blue Dress" and the other Mr. Ronald's "My Mother." Purchase of these pictures is particularly unusual, because they have been painted for so many years, so that their seeing the light of a public exhibition at Spring Gardens has brought them to the notice of the trustees, who generally make their purchases at the Royal Academy early in each year.

Another picture to be acquired for the Nation from a contemporary exhibition is one from the Royal Portrait Society now at Burlington House. It is the picture of Samuel Colins, the engraver, by Frank Holl, one of the greatest portrait painters of the nineteenth century. It is an extraordinary thing that a painter should have been left so long unrepresented in the National Gallery.

A famous portrait of a famous artist, by no less famous painter, is that of Madame Sigmund by Augustus John. This picture received a good deal of attention when exhibited at the Alpine Club Gallery in 1922. It was purchased by an American collector who desired to remain anonymous. An artist collector indeed, for he chartered a special aeroplane and flew from Monte Carlo to London to acquire his prize. He was ultimately revealed to be Mr. Clyde Junt, of the Clyde Steamship Company.

Sir Joseph Duveen has insistently contrived to get this picture back from America. He has now been successful, and after it has been exhibited in Philadelphia, Washington and other cities it will be seen by art lovers permanently in the Tate Gallery after June. This, I believe, is a unique instance of the acquisition of a picture from an American collector who has purchased it for his own use.

S. K. N.

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AMUSEMENTS

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Arthur Hammerstein presents "The Show-Off"
"It is good, I beg of you to see 'The Show-Off'—it is the best of the best in the theatre and the best."—Action News, Examiner.

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Women Painters and Sculptors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, March 3

THE present gathering of art at the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-Seventh Street marks the thirty-fourth annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, a fact of considerable importance in its own right. However, apart from any such attendant circumstance, it is the art alone that is the real issue. Of course it is decidedly in line with the times to have a feminist movement in the fine arts, and it is an imposing affair that has been staged here by these sisters of the brush and chisel. Let there be a general doffing of hats, consequently, and a hearty "Place aux dames." But let the business of critical analysis be wholly unsegregated. In art, as in most everything else, it is a matter of may the best "man" win.

The four large galleries are well filled with interesting and often stimulating offerings. Cecelia Beaux, the dean of feminists in art, is happily here with one of her wonderful oil and several charcoal heads, all in her usual and vivacious style. Perhaps the gap between her brush and the next comes in as noticeable as when Sargent enters the open list with one of his wonderfully organized likenesses. Ellen Emmet Rand's "In the Studio," which wins the Agar Prize for the best work of art in the show, fully justifies the jury's decision. Her portrait of a golden-haired girl in white holding a black cat in her lap, the gold and black notes being echoed sparingly yet tellingly throughout the rest of the picture, is a finely wrought canvas in both design and tone. Mary Foote's full-length portrait of Mrs. Harrison Tweed in deep blue and purple robe is a fine color note in the Vanderbilt Gallery, and Margery Ryerson's cleverly brushed-in study of a taxidermist and Gertrude Fiske's large "Carpenter"—a prize winner—are other outstanding figure pieces.

Theresa F. Bernstein has attempted a large group in her "National Holiday" but without her usual light touch, and Esperanza Gabay gives her small "Sunny Window" the full advantage of her very considerable craftsmanship and taste. Hilda Belcher's little girl in a large chintz chair is a happy personification, and Elsie Nichols' two large decorative panels make interesting notes. Cecil C. Davis sends a sincere likeness of Molla Mallory, and Pauline Palmer wins a prize with her handsome still life "Her Majesty." Emily Nichols Hatch contributes an interesting full-length portrait, and among the flower painters who always make this show a particular rendezvous must be mentioned Maud F. Ber-

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JOLSON'S 30th St. & 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30
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Chaslin's 46th St. W. of B'y. Eves. 8:30
The Laugh
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neker, Isabel B. Cartwright, Kathryn Cherry, Emma F. MacRae, Ruth Anderson, and Cora S. Brooks. Certain landscapes stand out, especially the rugged, colorful Colorado scene by Nellie A. Knopf, and the canvases by Helen Hamilton, Harriet Lord, Hortense Budell, and Helen McCarthy.

Among the sculptors must be mentioned Laura Gardin Fraser, Malvina Hoffman—who takes a prize with her bust of Paderewski—Anna Hyatt Huntington, Renee Praher, Lucy P. Ripley, Janet Scudder, Gertrude V. Whitney, Alice Morgan Wright, Jarrist W. Frisbush, Brenda Putnam and Gertrude K. Lathrop; while elsewhere there is interesting work shown by Anne Goldthwaite, Dorothy Ochtman, Edith C. Phelps, Clara Perry, Jane Peterson, Anna Frost, Louise Heustis, Ethel B. Collier, Margaret Foote Hawley, Alice Judson, Katherine Merrill, Bertha M. Peyton and Constance Curtis.

R. F.

Baltimore Art Museum

BALTIMORE, Md.—The most important event in the history of the Baltimore Museum of Art during the last year, according to the annual report of Florence N. Levy, the director, was the passage at the November election of a \$1,000,000 loan for the purchase of land and the erection of a new building for the museum. The Museum's total number of gifts and acquisitions stands at 2729, including 270 by gift and purchase, 182 books, 650 pamphlets, 960 lantern slides; about 350 objects in the colonial kitchen and 317 additional objects are on loan.

The total attendance for 1924 was 32,822, nineteen exhibitions were held during the year. Twenty-seven public lectures and receptions were held under the auspices of the Museum and also was in charge of numerous school and other meetings. The Museum was visited by 131 classes from public and private schools. The extension work included 25 exhibits shown at nine centers, also the frequent loan of lantern slides and lectures by the directors and others to clubs and schools.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Art and Ethics of Quotation

WITH a gesture of impatience the editor tossed the manuscript he had been reading upon his desk. "She proceeds," he said, "from one quotation to another. If you carve out the passages from Voltaire, Shakespeare, Dante, Horace, Virgil, and a few dozen others, there is very little left. Does she call that sort of thing writing?"

The editor's obvious indignation may have been caused by resentment that he should be called upon to pay down good current coin of the twentieth century for words that were written long ago, but more probably it was based upon the commonly received notion that originality consists in saying what has never been said before. In either case, he was wrong. The manuscript before him may have been very bad, but not for the reason he gave.

To find fault with an essay for containing too much quotation? Could anything be more undiscerning or more oblivious of literary history? We agree that the essay comes down to us from Montaigne, but where did he get it? Out of his commonplace books chiefly, those bulging barns of quotation into which he had gathered shavings from all the ages. When he began to write upon the essays he seems to have intended little more than a loose arrangement of his literary spoils, which would show them to advantage, quoting sometimes for corroboration, sometimes for contrast, a hesitant disagreement, but always for the sheer joy of quoting. As he proceeds, to be sure, and especially in his second book, we set more and more of the *Sieur de Montaigne* although scarcely less of Seneca and Cicero. He can tell us what he thinks and feels best of all in their words for the excellent reason that their words have largely determined his thoughts and feelings. Take away his quotations and he would no longer be Montaigne but "poor, forlorn, animal," an "unaccommodated man." What critic has ever been so hardy as to wish that he had put off these lendings? In one way of considering, they are all he has, although of course the secret lies in his handling of them.

When it comes into his head to write an essay on friendship he simply reaches a random hand into the grab bag of his notebooks—not that of his memory, for he could never remember anything—and takes what comes. These chance materials he throws together in a somewhat whimsical and haphazard way, admitting that the things he scribbles are "no other than grotesques made of dissenting parts, without any certain figure or any other than accidental order, coherence, and proportion." In this matter also of arrangement, or no arrangement, he set a fashion upon which we have only recently improved, to our loss. And now that the essay has come to im-

itate the legal document in clarity of quotations. When we do so, the essay will degenerate through the halfway stage of the "paper" into that ultimate nadir known as the "article," and the gentle art of writing will become entirely what it is now: a use in no large part, merely a business. Let us remember, then, that the father of the essay quoted enormously, gulping down great rollers of ancient text and spouting them forth again like leviathans from moved among books with the conquering strides of a Tamburlaine, pillaging the ancients to enrich the modern world. He, too, proceeds from one quotation to another and will never make the slightest progress except on the stepping-stones of citation.

The fact that modern essayists quote less than Montaigne may not be due so much to their having learned better as to their having learned less; they have not his scholarship. We should not forget that a great part of every author's discourse, even when quite innocent of inverted commas, is derivative. Scarcely one in a thousand of what we are pleased to call our thoughts is dipped out of our own cisterns.

We cannot open our lips or set down a sentence without plagiarism. The chief difference between Montaigne and the modern essayist who never indulges in direct citation would seem to be that the Frenchman knew where his ideas came from and was not ashamed to let us know.

Why should he have been ashamed, and why should any man? A writer need be ashamed only of quoting from himself. When that begins to happen he does well to beat his pen into some other more useful kind of tool. The question is not where the materials come from but what is done with them. There seems to be a belief that it is an easy thing to gather gems from the world's literature and to set them fittingly into one's own writing. It is a little experience shows that this is not so. Effective quotation is an exacting art, requiring not only wide knowledge but great taste and skill. One writer will make such a headlong rush at a coveted passage that his quotation is like a highway robbery, but another will quote you "as delicately as he would pluck a flower," seeming to confer rather than to receive a favor.

No doubt there is "happiness" in quotation, but success is usually earned only by hard work. No passage from one context ever fits exactly into another. Every quotation has, besides the core of meaning for which one chooses it, a periphery of connotation foreign and impertinent to one's purpose, and there is always a possibility, which only careful skill can avert, that either the reader or the writer, and possibly both, may go astray at a tangent through paying more attention to the surroundings than to the center of the quoted passage. As Emerson once said, and I quite willing to let my quotation of his words stand as an example of accurate and graceful quoting, "Effective quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow goes my way, and being better mounted than I, gives me a cast, as we say, as if I like the gay equipage so well as to go out of my road, I had better have gone about."

But there is a better reason than this why the true literary artist quotes sparingly and with caution. He must adhere to the level of his audience or else suffer the inevitable distinction. There are some writers whose words, as they would stand forth in his essay like a patch of vivid velvet or a garment of calico. Only rich men can borrow gracefully, fully, only the quotable should quote.

Why then do writers continue to echo one another? In the first place, for corroboration. If I can summon a sufficient cloud of witnesses to the truth I pronounce it true. I no longer seem the idle whim of a possibly eccentric individual; it gathers the cogency of numbers; it ceases to be the opinion of one and becomes, in effect, the assurance of mankind. There is no slight feeling of security to a writer in having the voices of great companions all about him on his way. Their presence means that he has not lost his road. When those voices dwindle, when the words of others do not flock about him like white birds, he may well begin to doubt. The literary path one hews out for himself lead for the most part no-whither: a topic upon which there are no quotations is seldom worthy of treatment.

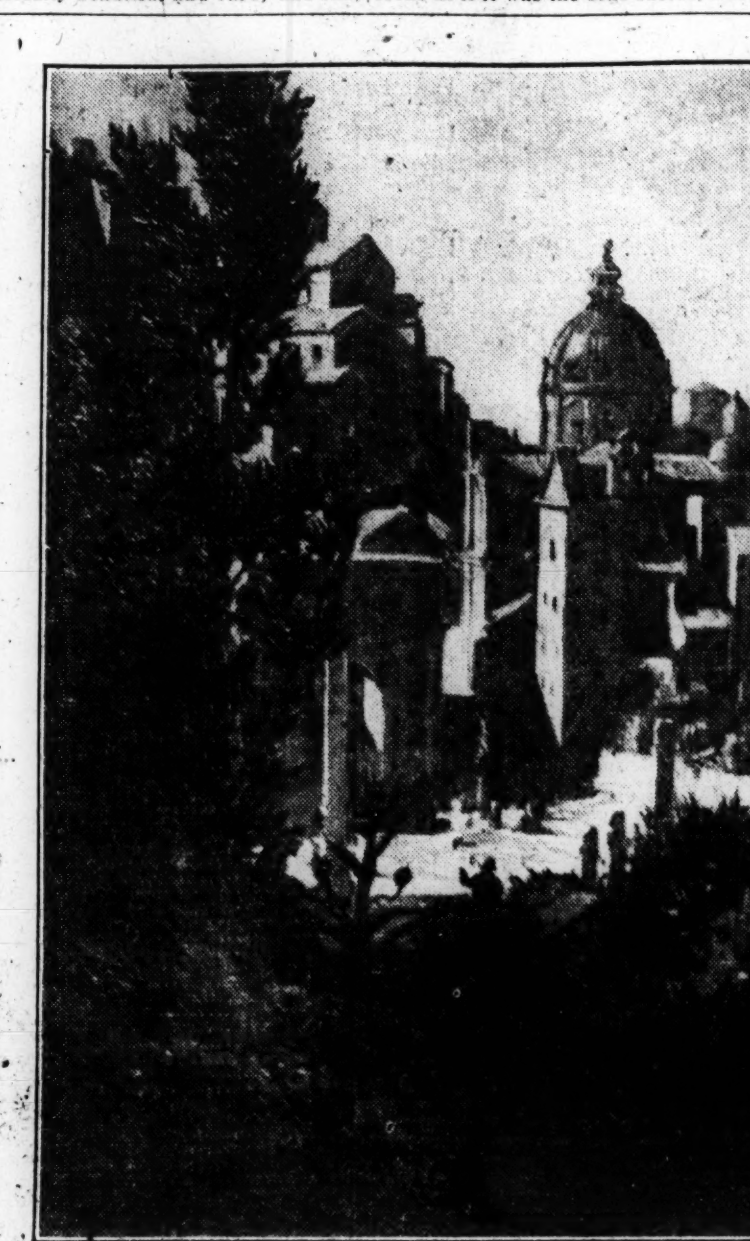
He who first discovers and quotes a beautiful line quadruples its value, and the quotation is in its own right a jewel from the mine, cuts and polishes it, gives it all its luster, so that finally it can scarcely be less than only a gem. Perhaps we have gone too far in our recent insistence upon the rights of literary property. The probability is always strong that the sentence I quote from another man was quoted by him from a third, who had it from a fourth, and so on, belongs, in short, not to any man but to humanity.

The quoter may be as "original" in every worthy sense as any man. The words and the thoughts he adopts from others may reveal as much intellectual activity on his part as those he finds in himself. Quotation of one sort or another is not only consonant with genius but necessary to it, for even the greatest can do no more than throw across the warp of other men's thoughts and words the woof of their own interpretation, and so, out of things old and familiar we have a fabric that shall seem wholly strange and wonderful. Did Shakespeare do more than this—he who was "more original than his originals." And hear the bold confession of Goethe: "What would remain to me if this art of appropriation were derogatory to genius? Every one of my writings has been furnished me by a thousand different persons, a thousand things: the wise and foolish have brought me, without suspecting it, the offering of their thoughts, faculties, and experience. My work is an aggregation of beings taken from the whole of nature; it bears the stamp of the whole, and of the name of Goethe."

The Gardener's Artichoke Flower

The gardener used always twice a week to bring them fresh flowers, tastefully arranged, and the colors by his arrangements were brought out in stronger light.

"You have a good taste, Larsen," said the owner. But that is a gift from our Lord, not from yourself. One day the gardener brought a great crystal vase with a floating leaf of a white water-lily, upon which was laid, with its long thick stalk descending into the water, a sparkling blue flower, as large as a sunflower. "The sacred lotos of Hindostan!" exclaimed the family. They had never seen such a flower; it was placed every day in the sunshine, and in the evening under artificial light. Every one who saw it found it wonderfully beautiful and rare; and that



From the Palatine—Rome. From a Painting by C. E. Cundall

Staking a Starry Claim

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Some stars show brittle colorings
That flash and break and change
From crimson gold to iris.
Through all the rainbow's range.

And some are diamonds lavished
Along the gossamer ways,
And some are sapphire torches
A the gateway of new days.

But one star is my star—
It has no state nor name;
I only know it crossed the dark
Within my window frame.

I know it bore a steady lamp
To light a murky hour
I only know it crossed the dark
I climbed its shining tower.

Yes, one star is my star.
I shall not claim the rest;
But I must bless the star that left
A splendor in my breast.
Eva M. Kinney.

"Ur of the Chaldees"

A turn of the wheel of discovery transports us to the shores of the Euphrates, and the ancient Kingdom of Ur rises into view.

"Where is Ur of the Chaldees?" Could we go and see it? asks a little boy, his enthusiasm roused by the Bible story and the accounts he has been reading of the explorations and finds of the archaeologists of the British expedition.

The explorers worked in a desert of sand and rubbish. Far underneath lay "Ur of the Chaldees."

But the magic of the name was like a glory. They felt the thrill of its wonderful associations; and gazing over the sand-dunes another vision rose before the eyes of their imagination.

Ur, in its day of night, spread before them its palaces and temples of sun-dried bricks and terra cotta painted in many brilliant colors. Trees waved, and flowers were beautiful and fragrant. Throngs of people filled its ways; and beyond its walls, well watered and fertile a country rolled in peaceful plenty to the distant blue horizon.

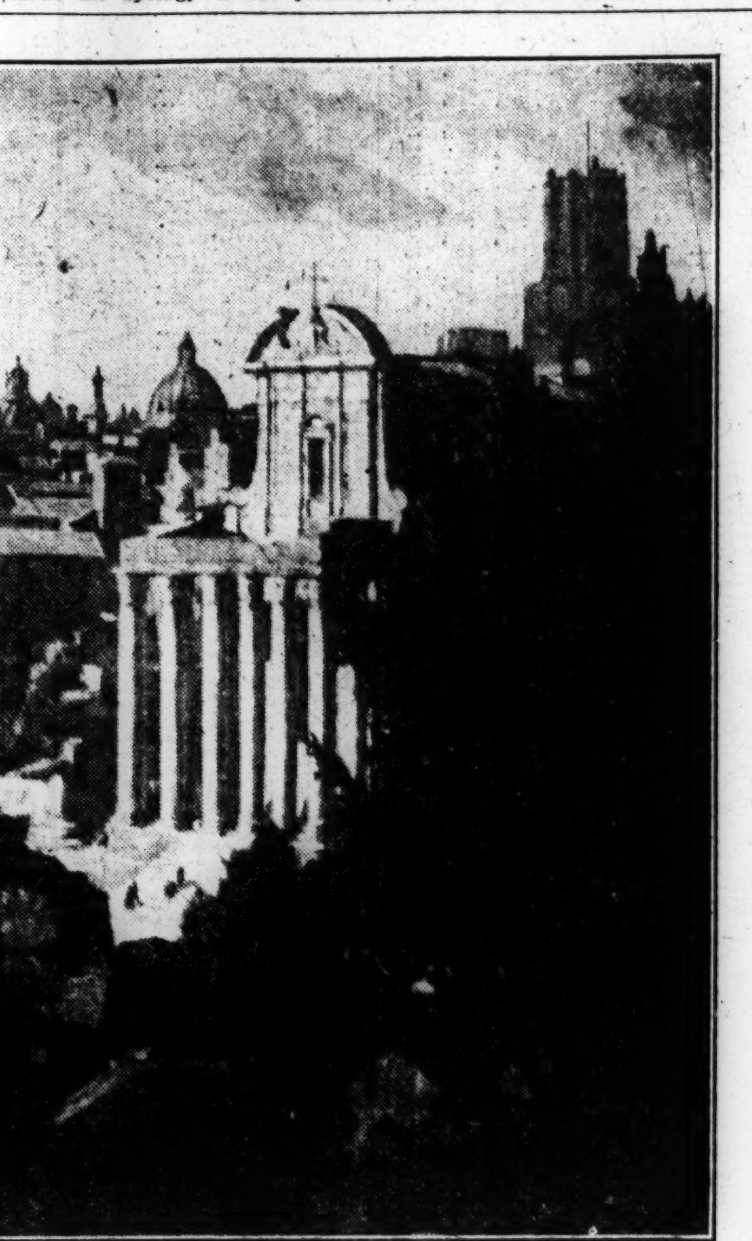
A stately cavalcade swept by. A great chieftain, a prince in the land, is leading his household northward on a God-directed journey to the Land of Haran. His name is Abram. He is accompanied by his father Terah, his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot. The vision fades, as the Arab workmen looking at the western sky, bring the fruit of the day's digging to their employers. These are ornaments of gold and silver and gems of lapis-lazuli, amethyst and chalcidony, the skilled product of the artificers of the ancient, long buried city.

The Arab workmen draw their sleeves across their foreheads. For that day the work is done, and Ur of the Chaldees sleeps on.

yet it is only a kitchen-herb. It is the flower of the artichoke.

"You should have told us that at the time," said the master. "We supposed, of course, that it was a strange and rare flower. You have made us ridiculous in the eyes of the young princess! She saw the flower in our house and thought it beautiful. She did not know the flower, and she is versed in botany, too; but then that has nothing to do with the kitchen-herb. How could you take it into your head, my good Larsen, to put such a flower up in our drawing-room? It makes us ridiculous."

And the magnificent blue flower from the kitchen-garden was turned out of the drawing-room, which was not at all the place for it. The master made his apology to the princess.



Photograph by W. F. Taylor

Erlösung von Missgeschick

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENIGE Lasten, die die Menschen tragen, sind für ihre Träger trauriger, niederdrückender und lähmender als das Gefühl eines unabwendbaren Schicksals, dauernden Missgeschicks. Manchmal scheint dieses Missgeschick die Folge von Umständen zu sein, die die Geburt begleiteten oder ihr vorangingen. Die sogenannte vererbte Armut und der daraus hervorgehende Mangel an Gelegenheiten können unsere Anstrengungen, uns über die Armut zu erheben, anscheinend zunichte machen; die sogenannte vererbte Krankheit kann einen dem Anschein nach in Banden halten und die Arbeit, die einem eine tägliche Freude sein sollte, in tägliches Leid verwandeln. Zuweilen scheinen die gegenwärtigen Leiden die Ursache der Unglücke zu sein, das unsere reichsmässigen und ununterbrochenen Fortschritt, auf den jeder ehrliche Arbeiter ein Recht hat, zu vereiteln scheint. Begünstigung auf Seiten der Arbeitgeber scheint dem Angestellten den gerechten Lohn für seine Bemühungen vorzuenthalten, unverdienten Uebeln sein seine Beförderung zu hindern oder Unehrlichkeit ihn dessen zu berauben, was er tatsächlich verdient hat.

Mehrere solcher Entmutigungen heben ihn aus dem Mut, der Tatkraft, des Vertrauens, die seine besten Bestimmung sind, weil sie aus seinem Vertrauen auf das Gute hervorgehen. Er hört auf, das Gute zu erwarten, und lebt statt dessen in der Furcht, dass etwas viel Schlimmeres, weil nicht Greifbares, neues Unheil über ihn bringen wird.

Zu solchen Opfern der Umstände, wohl und wie sie auch immer gestellt sein mögen, kommt die Geschichte des Jabez und lässt ihnen neuen Mut und neue Hoffnung ein; denn sie berichtet über die siegreiche Überwindung eines unglückseligen Schicksals, das von Geburt an für ihn bestimmt war. Der im neunten und zehnten Vers der vierten Kapitel des ersten Buchs der Chronika enthaltene Bericht über Jabez ist eine der kürzesten vollständigen Lebensbeschreibungen, die es gibt. Es heisst im neunten Vers: "Seine Mutter hies ihn Jabez, denn sie sprach: Ich habe ihn mit Kummer geboren." In einem Wörterbuch ist der Name Jabez als "kummervoll" oder "Ursache von Schmerz" ausgelegt. Zu jener Zeit war ein Name etwas Wichtiges. Er diente nicht bloss zur Unterscheidung, sondern sollte vielmehr die Eigenschaften eines Menschen ausdrücken und sogar seine Laufbahn vorbestimmen.

Was tat Jabez angesichts der unglücklichen Aussicht, anderen Schmerz zu verursachen und selbst kummervoll zu sein? Zu allererst tat er den weisen Schritt, sich vom

Salvation From Misfortune

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF THE burdens borne by mankind few are more saddening, more depressing, more crippling to their bearer than a sense of fatality, of pursuing misfortune. Sometimes this ill-fortune seems to be the result of natal or prenatal conditions. So-called hereditary poverty, with its consequent lack of opportunity, may seem to nullify one's efforts to rise above want; so-called hereditary disease may seem to lay its grasp upon one, turning the work that should be one's daily joy into a daily pain. Sometimes the misfortune may seem to lie in one's present circumstances, and may take the form of failure to make the legitimate and continual progress that every honest worker has the right to expect. Favoritism on the part of those who are his employers may seem to withhold from him the just reward of his efforts; undeserved ill-will may appear to stop his promotion, or dishonesty to rob him of what he has actually earned.

A series of such discouragements has the effect of taking from one the courage, the initiative, the confidence that are his best assets, because they are the outcome of his trust in God. He ceases to expect good, and lives instead under the fear that something all the more terrible, because it is intangible, is waiting to oppress him with a fresh disaster.

To such seeming victims of circumstance, wherever and however placed, comes the story of Jabez, bringing with it a return of hope and courage for it is the triumphant record of victory over an unhappy fate, which had been mapped out for him from birth. The story, one of the briefest complete life histories on record, is told in the ninth and tenth verses of the fourth chapter of I Chronicles. The ninth verse relates that "his mother called his name Jabez, saying, Because I bare him with sorrow."

A dictionary gives "sorrowful" or "causing pain" as the meaning of the name. In that age a name was an important matter. It was not merely a distinguishing word, but was believed to express one's characteristics, and even to outline one's career. Facing the unhappy prospect of causing pain to others, of being sorrowful himself, what did Jabez do? First of all, he took the practical step of dissociating himself from evil and of definitely allying himself with good; for the verse that records his mother's tragic gift to him states also

tain heights is not the easiest task. If flowers have virtues, the snow-drops have courage. And though it may be pure sentiment, the way of the snow continues to be what it long has been, a symbol of courage and of kindness, a sacrament of hope.

Awakening

The robin on my lawn
He was the first to sing
How, in the frozen dawn,
This miracle befell,
Waking the meadows white
With hoar, the iron road
Aglow with shining light
And ice where water flowed:
Till, when the low sun drank
Those milky mists that cloak
Hanger and hollid bank,
The winter world awoke
To hear the feeble bleat
Of lambs on the downland farms:
A blackbird whistled sweet:
Old beeches moved their arms
Into a mellow haze
Aerial, newly-born:
And I, alone, aghast,
Stood waiting for the thorn
To break in blossoms white,
Or burst in a green flame.

—Francis Brett Young.

Snowdrops

A friend each year buys the first bunch of snowdrops he sees. To him these little flowers have become very precious. They are the year's first flower gift, heralds of hope, and for some of them the winter world is a new world. There may be cold days and postponed hopes, but somehow when the snowdrops come the year has definitely set its face summerward. And, having come so far on his way, he seems to feel the summer also shall be his.

They are certainly a precious gift, the more precious because so timely. That is one merit of the snowdrop that other early flowering bulbs, instead of coming when the great flower clans migrate from their underworld, they make a more lonely and daring pilgrimage. They do not crowd round us in summer heat, but hold themselves back, content to remain unseen, as though they knew of flowerless days far off and a need that will be. Has someone told them that the summer "song of the blossoms" will cease and the world will be glad for any little song of hope?

Their secret is really one of deferred flowering—deferred, doubtless, for their own sake, with no thought of us, for there is no sentiment in nature. Yet, dwelling as we and the flowers do in the same world, the heart dreams of kindly relationships. Whatever the ultimate purpose of that postponed flowering, it turns out at least for our advantage and cheer. And though Ruskin thought it less than just to make so much of the snowdrop, it having an unfair advantage in coming first—or shall we say last—we shall doubtless continue to cherish its memory and speak its fame for that very reason—the timeliness of its coming.

Long ago I saw an account of a flower show somewhere in Europe. There were blooms of every variety, cultivated with the finest skill and care. Yet these children of fortune were not the most prized. The little Edelweiss was crowned queen of the flowers—prized just because her beauty had been won from the storm and the cold. On exposed heights cultivated with the finest skill and care, making beautiful the tops of the mountains. To bloom in winter or on moun-

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AND

HEALTH

With Key to

the Scriptures

By

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all addresses: one year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
The Herald of Christian Science
The Herald of Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

SELLING NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

SECURITIES PRONOUNCED

Further Profit Taking on Price Bulges Is Apparent

Supporting orders were supplied in large volume at the opening of today's New York stock market as a result of the sharp reaction in yesterday's late trading.

Equipment continued in brisk demand, American Car & Foundry rising 2 points, American Locomotive 2 and Baldwin improving fractionally. Du Pont, Canadian Pacific and United Alloy Steel opened 1 to 2 points higher, but American Sugar Refining lost a point.

Fresh selling developed on the bulge with the result that considerable irregularity took place around the end of the first half hour.

Most of the post had been trading well in hand, but profit-taking sales and sporadic bear selling cut into the quoted values of other stocks later.

Raising of the American Locomotive's annual dividend rate of \$8 and the disbursement of an extra dividend of \$10, payable quarterly, brought about a temporary rally in the industrial list.

A secondary reaction developed later, American Car & Foundry dropping 4 points from its high, American Locomotive and United Alloy Steel 3 each, and American Sugar Refining 2 and Baldwin 2 each.

The rally offered better resistance to pressure, independent trading being shown by Baltimore & Ohio and Delaware & Hudson, each of which advanced 2 1/2 points.

Federal Light & Traction scored 6 points to a record top at 146.

Call money opened at 3 1/2 per cent, then closed at 3 1/2.

Bond Prices Reactionary

Reactionary tendency continued to predominate in today's bond trading, with increased selling pressure directed against railroad issues.

Losses of a point or more were recorded by New York Central 6s, Seaboard adjusted 5s, Norfolk & Western convertible 6s, "Katy" 5s and Minneapolis & St. Louis refunding 5s.

Price movements in other parts of the list were irregular, a decline of a point in Pan American, contrasting with an advance in Skelly Oil 6 1/2s. Foreign and United States government obligations manifested an even tone.

OPINIONS DIFFER ON RESULTS OF ENGLISH BANK RATE ADVANCE

By Cable from London Bureau

LONDON, March 5.—Sterling exchange at present is in the same condition as the stock exchange when heavy bull accounts were overhanging the market. Nevertheless, the chairman of the Midland bank, in an address here last night when he advocated Britain's return to the gold standard, said that the ultimate result would be beneficial.

His main argument was that the world's gold output is more than the world's gold demand. This he interprets to mean that under the gold standard, "we shall pass in time to slowly steady state, with a net trade and increased employment."

The reverse of the picture is exhibited in a statement today published by the Financial Times, which recalls that the decision to favor an early return to the gold standard, "will alter the distribution of the proceeds of industry, favor capital at the expense of labor and enterprise."

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA REPORT

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, making its 1924 report, net earnings of \$40,788,868, total surplus of \$136,136,855, and capital stock of \$223,525,258. Net earnings on invested capital, after all charges including federal income taxes are recorded at 12.7 per cent, compared with 13.44 per cent the previous year.

The surplus account, divided into earned and capital surplus shows \$49,722,119 in the former, and \$23,567,969 in the latter on Dec. 31, 1924.

Plant investment totaled \$12,629,741, against \$10,223,525 in 1924. Plant reserve of \$40,021,223. Real estate holdings amounted to \$29,401,932.

Investments in other companies aggregated \$126,710,558. Profits for the last year totaled \$46,088,868, from which was deducted \$5,300,000 to make provision for 1924 federal income tax. Dividends paid during the year amounted to \$2,284,756, leaving \$19,304,118 to be turned into earned surplus account.

The Standard Oil of Indiana operates in 11 middle western states.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Grade	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar.	25.80	26.00	25.80	25.82
May	25.80	26.00	25.80	25.82
July	25.80	26.00	25.80	25.82
Sept.	25.80	26.00	25.80	25.82
Nov.	25.80	26.00	25.80	25.82
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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Symbol	High	Low	Mar. 5	Mar. 4
100 Abitibi	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Alcoa	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Steel	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Sugar	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Tobacco	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Wire & Cable	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Zinc	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Locomotive	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Lumber	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Oil	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Paper	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Rubber	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Shipbuilding	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Steel	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Sugar	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Tobacco	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Wire & Cable	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
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100 Am. Oil	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Paper	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am. Rubber	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
100 Am.				

11,000 BOWLERS TO TAKE PART

American Bowling Congress Starts Active Five-Weeks' Campaign at Buffalo

—Eleven thousand bowlers, representing the eastern part of the United

States and three of the provinces of Canada, will take active part in the twenty-fifth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress, which opens here tonight. They will come from states as distant as Texas, Colorado and Florida, to compete in the greatest bowling tournament this country has known.

For nearly five weeks the competition will continue, on some days as many as five full teams being scheduled. Entry fees of the 2200 seven-man teams total \$55,000, of which sum two-thirds will be returned to the bowlers as prize money. The entry fees in singles and doubles will amount to

Following its established policy of keeping bowling on a strictly amateur plane the congress will award many small prizes instead of a few large ones. The major prize in the five-man event will be \$1000, while smaller prizes ranging down to the entry fee will be distributed to one-third of all the competing teams.

Buffalo has provided one-half of the total entry. Its teams will occupy the alleys almost exclusively until March 13 when the invasion of visiting bowlers will begin, continuing until the tournament closes on April 16. The congress is expected to cost \$100,000.

There will be a number of special squads during the latter part of the tournament, composed of teams re-

representing individual cities. Chicago and Detroit teams form the major portion of the first of these squads, on March 13.

Detroit, Chicago and South Bend have large entries in the two squads of March 15. Syracuse entries predominate in the bowling of March 16. Large entries of other dates are: March 17—Rochester, N. Y.; 18—New York City; 19—Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis; 20—Toledo, O., Milwaukee, Wis., Kenosha, Wis., and Chicago; 21—Youngstown, O., New Haven, Conn.

Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo, O.
22—Indianapolis, Ind., Wheeling, W.
Va.; 23—Detroit, Philadelphia, Can-
on, O., Erie, Pa.; 24—Reading, Pa.
Erie, Pa.; 25—Utica, N. Y., Syracuse,
N. Y.; 26—Rochester, N. Y.; 27—
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 28—
Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago; 29—
Columbus, O., Detroit, Cleveland.
March 30—Newark, N. J., Pitts-
burg; 31—Jacksonville, Fla., New
York; April 1—Schenectady, N. Y.,
2—Youngstown, O.; 3—Dayton, O.,
Grand Rapids, Mich., Cleveland, Chi-

BORG BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD
MIAMI, Fla., March 5.—Arne Borg of Sweden lowered the world's record for the 400-yard swim here yesterday when he swam the distance in 4m. 33 1/2 s. The former record was held by John Welsmuller, 4m. 40s., made in Honolulu in May, 1923.

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In his inaugural address yesterday President Coolidge definitely defined and outlined those national policies which he purposes to follow. In his clear declarations there was nothing to surprise or disillusion those who have marked his course during the months in which he has served as President of the United States by right of succession. But his courageous and forceful analysis of world conditions, and his keen appreciation of domestic problems, so clearly expressed in his speech delivered immediately after his recommitment to the task imposed upon him by the American people, may be taken as indicative of a continuing, if not indeed a still firmer purpose to maintain, in every branch of the federal Government, a strict adherence to the fundamentals of constitutional democracy.

It is seldom that there has been so clearly expressed as by the President the inherent right of a sovereign people to enjoy the fruits of their own industry. Mr. Coolidge has no extravagant conception of the asserted right of the governing power to deplete by waste the wealth of the governed. He expressed, convincingly with unusual clarity, his interpretation of economic problems which have appeared to many to be abstruse and perplexing. Analyzed in the revealing light which his logic spread upon them, they do not appear unsolvable. And one is inclined to the conviction that when Mr. Coolidge announces that economy and conservation will be practiced in all departments of the federal institution, the effects will be felt in a substantial reduction of the tax burden upon individual and collective industry. "Economy," he observed, "is idealism in its most practical form."

Those who have insisted that the United States should accept larger responsibilities in the conduct of affairs in countries beyond the seas will not be greatly reassured by what the President had to say along that line, if they had assumed that this good work could be done only through a closer alliance with friendly world powers. "While we can look with a great deal of pleasure upon what we have done abroad," he said, "we must remember that our continued success in that direction depends upon what we do at home." He sees no inviolable pledge to abstain from war in treaties and international law codes while peoples are disadvantageously affected by economic conditions which deny them equal opportunities to enjoy the fruits of their own efforts.

But he observes that there is one element, which he regards as more important than all the rest, without which there can be no hope of permanent peace. That element, he said, "lies in the heart of humanity. Unless the desire for peace be cherished there, unless this fundamental and only natural source of brotherly love be cultivated to its highest degree, all artificial efforts will be in vain. Peace will come when there is realization that only under a reign of law, based on righteousness and supported by the religious conviction of the brotherhood of man, can there be any hope of a complete and satisfying life. Parchment will fail, the sword will fail, it is only the spiritual nature of man that can be triumphant."

A nation's destinies are safe in the keeping of the man who, speaking as President Coolidge spoke yesterday, in the audible presence of what was perhaps the greatest multitude that has ever assembled, thus voluntarily committed himself. The strifes and contentions of partisan politics seem petty and sordid when bared in so universal a light.

Announcement by the Canadian Government that a contract had been entered into with Sir William Peterson under which, in return for annual payments of \$1,300,000, he will establish and operate a fleet of ten steamships carrying freight and passengers between the Dominion and Great Britain and other countries of the Empire, has provoked hostile criticism on the part of some Canadians, who see in this action the beginning of a policy that may injuriously affect existing shipping interests. As against the subsidy arrangement, it is urged that the Canadian trade is already well supplied with a good and regular shipping service, and that so far as freight carriers, or "tramp steamships," as they are called, are concerned, there is an oversupply that can be chartered on very favorable terms. It is further urged that, in paying public funds to a new steamship line, the Government is increasing competition with its own vessels and those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which will necessarily lose considerable traffic to the new transportation agency.

The grounds on which the subsidy is to be paid, that the additional service will promote the Canadian export trade and benefit the grain growers by a possible reduction in ocean freight rates, are worthy ones, but it remains to be demonstrated that the results will justify the considerable amounts that will be paid while the subsidy is continued. Carriers are not the chief factor in increasing exports. Markets must be found, and in competing for the world's trade keen competition will be met from other industrial lands. Canadian manufacturers are demanding higher protective tariff rates, claiming that they cannot compete with the cheaper products of the United States and Europe. If they cannot compete in their own country, where they are now protected by rather stiff tariff rates, it would appear to be an illusion that they can undersell those same countries in neutral markets, even with a shade lower freight rates.

The progressive members of the Canadian Parliament, representing largely the farmers of the western provinces, are demanding a reduction in the tariff taxes. They are not likely to be appeased by promises of better prices for their grain that possibly may be had through reduced freight charges, and it is asserted that

such reduction would in reality benefit most the foreign buyers of Canada's products. Once the Government has embarked upon an adventure into federal aid to industry, the consequences may be that the farmers, in turn, will demand that they, too, shall be subsidized.

Out of the new treaty just concluded between Russia and Japan, discussion of a Pan-Asiatic movement has revived. To ignore the possibility of such a development is to overlook the significance of the rising racial consciousness of the East, and the increasing discontent with certain Western policies. Such oversight, of course, is neither possible nor safe. But to accept the forecasts of those alarmists, who now, as always, are ready to trot out, at the slightest pretext, the portents of disaster is equally dangerous, for it involves the sacrifice of that calm view which will lead to the inauguration of truly adequate policies.

Japan, it is true, has fared disadvantageously at the hands of Western powers during the last three years. The abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the fortification of the Singapore naval base, and the exclusion law of the United States, all appeared, to the popular mind of Japan, in the nature of rebuffs. These facts contributed to the success of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. It may be said, moreover, that Japan at the present time has concentrated its diplomatic attention upon the Asiatic world. The Japanese public has urged this policy, and the treaty with Russia is its first fruitage.

There is no denying the further fact that many groups in Japan are vociferously shouting for the establishment of a Pan-Asiatic movement as the next step in Japan's Eastern advance. Particularly among the liberal student groups in Japan—a class whose authority is more significant than in Western nations—such a movement would be heralded with great enthusiasm and it would be received similarly by like student groups in China.

But, at present, it is exceedingly unlikely that Japan can afford to go further with the Pan-Asiatic enterprise. There is a good bit of glamour in the prospect. But glamour does not constitute one of Japan's vital needs. Trade, however, does. And trade prosperity in Japan is too inseparably bound up with the West—particularly with the United States—to sidetrack so enterprising a nation in an undertaking that, inevitably, would strike at that prosperity. The business men of Japan, doubtless, will see to it that their accounts are not threatened by the lure of Asiatic alliances.

The Russo-Japanese Treaty, however, furnishes Japan with a trading point in the chancellorries of the West. Japan, in agreement with Russia, is in an enviable position so far as Asia is concerned. This position, it is safe to say, will be utilized to strengthen Japanese diplomacy among those Western powers with whom Japan wishes to continue to do business.

Japan's shift to the East may be called, at present, a temporary development. Whether or not it becomes the permanent basis of Japan's foreign policy depends, of course, on the treatment which Japan receives at the hands of Western nations. Should future occurrences make it apparent to the Japanese that continued advances to the nations of the West are diplomatically futile, then they might more than possibly turn themselves seriously to the task of assuming leadership in Asia.

A Pan-Asiatic movement, though it may not be upon the immediate horizon, is, nevertheless, a possibility. Its development would strike at the permanency of world peace. The responsibility for determining this course in Asiatic affairs rests squarely upon the nations of the Occident, who may choose now whether they propose to follow, in their dealing with Oriental peoples, a policy of coercion which is likely to lead to strife or a policy of co-operation which may be expected to bring final understanding.

How could Germany's improved situation, both at home and abroad, be better demonstrated than by the political characters of the men mentioned as candidates for the Presidential Election?

Each side is looking for a man as near the political center of gravity, that is, stability, as possible. The Presidency of Herr Ebert was, of course, an outcome of the revolution that followed the military defeat. It expressed the revolt against the Kaiser and the militarists. Only a Social Democrat was advanced enough to emphasize Germany's decision to turn a new leaf and to do it with vim. Fortunately it hit upon a man of the wisdom and balance of Friedrich Ebert.

But despite his success and the personal esteem he won in office from all parties and all nations, no other Social-Democrat is now considered likely to succeed him. If the German voters were in a discontented, rebellious mood, the politicians who select candidates would try to capitalize that sentiment with an extremist. Instead the parties of the Left, the Republicans, have for some time practically agreed to unite on Dr. Wilhelm Marx, a suave, gentle-voiced Burgomaster of the Rhine Valley, who represents the popular wing of the Roman Catholic Center Party, that is, the most moderate kind of a Republican that could be found. He has already been Premier and represents the thought of conciliation, both among the classes at home and among nations abroad.

Likewise in the other camp there is no immediate prospect of running a scion of one of the royal houses for President—neither a Hohenzollern nor a Wittelsbach, nor even a general or an admiral. The day for attracting votes by trumpets and drums seems to be over, at least for the time being. Both the Prussian ex-Crown Prince and the Bavarian have adherents who some day hope to see them elected head of the state in the style of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as a preparation for a restoration of the imperial throne, but both have to wait. Admiral

Tirpitz is another unrepentant militarist who would like nothing better than to become a candidate for the Presidency, as a stop-gap to a restoration, but he is now wholly unsuitable. There was a time when a candidacy of Marshal von Hindenburg would have swept Germany, but he, too, is today out of consideration. Not even one of the civilian leaders of the National Party is favored to lead the Conservative and Monarchist cause. General von Ludendorff is, of course, quite "impossible."

Like the Republicans, the Monarchists go as far toward the Center as they can to select their man. They may choose the present Premier, Dr. Hans Luther, who belongs to no party, and who has served as Minister of Finance in several "Republican" cabinets, but who now has under him a number of "Nationalist" ministers in his own Cabinet. No man could be more "moderate," but he may prefer to keep his present position, rather than risk a setback in a national poll. Another candidate mentioned is former Vice-Chancellor Jarres, who belongs to the "People's Party," which is the political expression of organized "big business." Here again the tendency is distinctly toward the Center.

Whoever is nominated by either side, the contest is likely to be fought on the old economic lines, organized capital against organized labor, rather than over foreign policy or even internal political organization. The Republic is not now at stake and, whoever wins, the German course in international affairs is not likely to be much changed. But to placate France and to avoid giving to her nationalists a pretext for agitation, Germany would be wise to choose a Republican such as Dr. Marx.

In an address recently delivered in Baltimore at the Commemoration Day exercises at Johns Hopkins University, Owen D. Young, who was one of the committee of experts which formulated the Dawes reparation plan, diverged slightly from the subject of his prescribed topic to express his views regarding the present tendencies of American colleges. "May I say in passing," he is quoted as having remarked, "that I have no patience with that so-called culture which fears its own eclipse through the establishment in our colleges of schools of business or other schools of special inquiry and service." With this groundwork somewhat broadly laid, he proceeds:

Let me say to them who oppose such undertakings that much of the imagination and idealism which have inspired the art and literature of previous generations have, in this, forsaken the fields of cultural idleness for those of effective activity and practical service. I make no defense of this diversion of imaginative thought directly to practical fields. I only state the fact. Supporting as I do the great benefit of cultural education as a foundation for all special training, I defend the special school which seeks the more direct and practical results as one in this generation fit to reside in a cultural community with a right to be heard, even in the great society of scholars where honorary degrees are conferred.

What Mr. Young had to say is interestingly contrasted with a statement made by Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, in an address delivered on the same day before the Yale alumni. In discussing, among other problems of the university, that of the lack of housing facilities at Yale and the consequent necessity of limiting the enrollment of freshmen students, Dr. Angell announced that no son of a Yale graduate would be refused admission to the college under the freshman class limitation, if able to pass the examinations.

Probably it will be generally conceded that every university, through its executive officers and boards, has the right to determine the qualifications, and, broadly speaking, the personnel, of its student body. But can it reasonably be claimed that the son of an alumnus of a college possesses personal qualifications that entitle him to share in benefits denied to boys otherwise as acceptable? The average American does not easily adapt himself to the theory that there exists, or that there should be set up, an aristocracy of culture. He regards his as the land of equal opportunity, in which many of the so-called laws of hereditary right and hereditary excellence have been annulled.

Certain insidious beliefs seem to find entry into world consciousness every now and then in such a way that undoubtedly they help to produce highly undesirable results. Such, for example, during the war period were the aggressive suggestions from many sources which aroused on both sides anything but peaceful sentiments. Similarly today a subtle campaign is apparently being waged with a view to impressing upon thought the words, "the next war." On every hand, even in sermons and during ordinary conversations, this phrase appears as if "the next war" could not possibly be averted. But why should there be a next war? If half the effort that is being put into the campaign to foist this suggestion upon the world could be employed to help maintain peace, something worth while would be in process of accomplishment. "The next war" must never break out! That is the best solution to all the problems that it would bring in its train.

In his words of welcome to John Barrymore, who recently arrived in London and who was a guest the other day at a luncheon by the Lyceum Club, Sir Frank Benson touched upon an aspect of the actor's life which could easily escape attention. "We shall all sing hymns of hope," he said, "if the artists of both our great nations unite in shaping a new world after the agonies of war." And Mr. Barrymore in answer declared that he felt it was a great privilege that actors might help in any slight degree the relations between the two countries. It is not necessary, however, to be an actor to take part in this arousal of friendly sentiment between England and America. For equally their audiences can give assistance. Let the earnest desire to gain a right understanding of each other be present in the thought of either nation, and the two will be drawn closer together automatically.

Representatives of the Upper Adige are to take part in a conference of German irredentist organizations which will be held at Kufstein on the border of Tyrol and Bavaria. The conference is organized by two well-known Pan-German propaganda bodies, "Verein für Deutschen im Ausland" and "Deutscher Schulverein Südtirol," and will deal with the problem of concentrating the German irredentist movement and the formation of a central administrative body. It is stated with authority that the Italian Government will watch with great interest without serious preoccupation the efforts of these associations which since the war have been engaged in the diffusion of Germanism in Southern Tyrol.

The summoning of this conference has given occasion to the Italian press to define the attitude of the Italian Government on the German problem in the Upper Adige. It is claimed that the Italian Government allows absolute respect for the national and cultural German life, but is also firmly intransigent in defense of Italian sovereignty, and will not tolerate an undue interference from beyond the border that has been assigned to Italy. This policy has been fully appreciated both in Berlin and Vienna, and the hope is expressed that irredentist manifestations will not disturb the friendly relations now existing between Rome, Vienna and Berlin.

Next July civil aviation will be definitely started in Italy. Many projects have been submitted and a few will shortly receive immediate application. The first line, 930 meters long, is to be established between Brindisi and Constantinople, via Athens. For the first few months flights will be made three times a week, but if successful

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

It is becoming perfectly clear that, whatever the strict interpretation of the Covenant may be, Great Britain is not prepared to preserve all the frontiers of members against external aggression, irrespective of the merits of the dispute, and that it is not prepared to take sanctions against any member, which goes to war in defiance of its obligations, automatically and regardless of the circumstances of the time. In other words, Great Britain is as unwilling as the United States to surrender any part of its sovereignty, and will insist that it must itself be the interpreter of what its obligations are under the Covenant and of when and how it will fulfill them.

This does not mean that Great Britain is weakening in any way in its fidelity to the League of Nations ideal. If anything, people are more than ever convinced that the League is the one effective instrument which exists today for bringing nations together to discuss their common problems, for breaking down the barriers of ignorance and suspicion and hatred which separate them, and for securing collective pressure in times of crisis in favor of peace and international justice. It is only the idea of compulsory jurisdiction by the League that they resist.

One kind of work which the League does very successfully can be seen from the experience of the recent Opium Conference at Geneva. The opium question is clearly a world question. Initiative in dealing with it has come from the United States because the drug evil there is worse than in other Western countries. Public opinion, however, in the United States is largely the result of the propaganda of the anti-opium societies, which naturally put their case in the way that appeals to them as the most convincing.

Directly the Conference at Geneva met, there was a considerable difference of opinion manifested. But its net result has been that the whole world understands far better than it ever did before, the seriousness of the problem, what the truth is about the conduct of every nation, and the difficulties which have to be overcome before success can be attained. That kind of general understanding is the necessary condition of world progress, and it is only possible as the result of world conferences.

The truth is that world conferences are seldom very pleasant affairs if they are to do any good. Nations under normal conditions live in water-tight compartments. They are not very friendly to one another, and other nations and are wholly preoccupied with their own point of view. They are all acutely alive to the motives in their neighbors' eyes and quite astonishingly blind to the beams in their own.

When they meet in conference they suddenly begin to hear much more about the beams than about the motives. They realize that there is much more to be said on the other side than they had ever believed at home. The interests of humanity begin to make their influence felt as opposed to the interests of each separate power. Through the process is often painful for everyone, those sacrifices of opinion and self-interest begin which are the necessary preliminary to unity among nations and to the prevention of war.

It is this aspect of the League of Nations work which people in England most understand. They are not so keenly aware of the compulsory mechanism is effective for preventing war. But they are sure that the bringing of nations together to talk things over at regular intervals is essential if those international suspicions and prejudices which constitute so fertile a soil for wars are to be dispelled.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, March 5

The negotiations which opened last December for the conclusion of a trade agreement between Italy and Germany show no signs of progress and are believed to be suspended until the first of April. The main difficulty which makes further negotiations impossible lies in the absence of a regular German customs tariff. Trade between Italy and Germany is now regulated by the *modus vivendi* concluded in January last, which expires in June. At the month, when it is believed it will be replaced by a full trade agreement. It is now hinted that the arrangement may be extended until Germany's new customs tariff is ready, when negotiations for a proper commercial treaty will be resumed.

A bold and ambitious project for connecting the three most important trade centers of northern Italy—Milan, Genoa and Turin—has been conceived by Senator Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of the Fiat Cars Company, and Signor Guarino, who controls the Italian artificial silk industry. They have submitted their plan to Signor Mussolini who, it is said, has warmly approved it. The idea is to connect the three towns by a new electric railway. Trains would run at such a speed that it would be possible to go from one town to the other in less than an hour, while today the ordinary trains take over three hours. The fastest speed recorded heretofore is 120 kilometers an hour, but the new trains could easily cover 180 kilometers an hour.

Trains would at first be scheduled to run once every hour, and later on, at every quarter of an hour, and the plan has already been laid down that the lines. These would be fifty lire, to be gradually reduced to only ten lire. In addition to these railway lines, it is also intended to build special motor roads to link the three towns so as to further increase the traffic. At the same time a similar line will be built linking Rome with the northern industrial area. A great expense would be involved to attain this object and many technical difficulties would have to be overcome, but should the plan be carried into execution few other countries could enjoy a greater opportunity to expand their trade than Italy.

Very interesting information is given in regard to the new motor roads which link Milan and the Lakes. Work on the new bridges has been stopped on account of the winter season, but it is hoped that in three months time at the latest they will be ready for traffic. Many improvements have also been made in the principal motor road connecting Milan to Varese, which was inaugurated last year. The road will be marked by a white strip in the center, thus fixing the space between automobiles going different ways. Another project is to plant green shrubs along the sides and to illuminate the roads in such a way as to enable drivers to see clearly where they are going. A novel way has been found to accomplish this by lighting the sides of the road at the height of a meter. Not less important is the new service which will be soon started of public cars, thus eliminating for the business man the necessity of taking taxis.

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the service will be made daily. The second line, which will be inaugurated in the summer of this year, will run from Genoa to Barcelona, and another line suggested is that between Genoa, Rome, Naples and Brindisi, so that this line will serve to link the first two. Other aerial communications under consideration are the Milan-Lausanne and the Turin-Trieste routes. Seaplanes are the only aircraft to be used, and all the lines are to be run by Italian companies with national machines. The seaplanes will be used for the transport of passengers, mails and certain kinds of parcels.

Gradually and unobtrusively Rome is increasing her public gardens for a constantly increasing population. The absence of gardens had often been lamented, but now such spaces available are being rapidly transformed into parks. It is hoped that in three years great areas will be abundant and sufficient to satisfy everyone. Villa Borghese, which still remains a virtual island, has been given special care; the grass here is trimmed and large stretches of open plain until now given up to sport are being planted and cared for. Another park which is rising up quickly is on the spicily on the slopes of the Laterano and Santa Croce. The neighborhood of the Coliseum which provided a bare site has also been planted with cypresses and other trees, greatly improving the general outlook.

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole arbiter of their authenticity and does not undertake to assume responsibility for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Letters to the Editor

A Method of Furthering Education

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I have space to say a word in regard to the gifts of funds to colleges by various men and women. Such funds are generally left to the colleges perhaps for the purpose of purchasing instruments, building laboratories, etc., or for repairs and upkeep of the grounds. They are usually left with the college trustees, and the trustees would not such endowments be better able to serve their purpose if some of them were left in such a way that they would be obtainable by the public as college tuition, or combined tuition and expense fees? They might be lent out, I mean, at a moderate rate of interest (this I think would be in need of financial aid, to enable them to obtain a college education).

The average student who desires to go to college is unable to borrow money at the banks because he is under age and has no way of placing security for the loan. He has to spend his time working while in college he may not give sufficient time to his studies, and consequently is likely not to get all that is possible out of them. Again, if he earns the necessary money before he goes to college, his former education will not be fresh in his mind, and he will rapidly be getting beyond the point which seems most desirable to most companies for beginners.

I do not propose that the wealthier people be made to pay for the less fortunate boys' education. I simply wish to suggest that those who have the money to give make a fund whereby the poor boy's problems of obtaining an education will be simplified by enabling him to get it first and pay for it afterward with the help of the knowledge he gains.

Longmeadow, Mass.

"Essentials of Dependable Peacemaking"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The editorial recently published under the caption "Essentials of Dependable Peacemaking," appeals to me as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness" of human thought. It refreshes one's vigor for daily work to know how important to world harmony is the unity of the English-speaking races and how far this ideal is being realized in the minutiae of the world's affairs.

When history is written and taught in its true light, it will become commonly known that the sinister and malicious motives which attempted to destroy those pilgrims, who saw the vision of the necessity of individual righteousness in place of Pharisaical cleanliness, only compelled them to found institutions far more powerful than the ones controlled by those who would continue the policy of hate to that which is superior.

If a few at that time could understand the agencies directing animosity, suspicion, ignorance and prejudice against them, it is an inspiration to contemplate the possibility for good which millions are now able to accomplish through the friendship of the United States and the British Empire, as a foundation for world peace.

Stambridge, Mich.

R. G. N.

Canada's Ship Subsidy Policy

Announcement by the Canadian Government that a contract had been entered into with Sir William Peterson under which, in return for annual payments of \$1,300,000, he will establish and operate a fleet of ten steamships carrying freight and passengers between the Dominion and Great Britain and other countries of the Empire, has provoked hostile criticism on the part of some Canadians, who see in this action the beginning of a policy that may injuriously affect existing shipping interests. As against the subsidy arrangement, it is urged that the Canadian trade is already well supplied with a good and regular shipping service, and that so far as freight carriers, or "tramp steamships," as they are called, are concerned, there is an oversupply that can be chartered on very favorable terms. It is further urged that, in paying public funds to a new steamship line, the Government is increasing competition with its own vessels and those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which will necessarily lose considerable traffic to the new transportation agency.

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